The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Formal Notification of Senator Cameron of his Election.

THE SENATOR'S SPEECH IN REPLY.

His Ideas of Holding on Should Infirmity Come Upon Him.

THE RUSH FOR LEGISLATIVE DIVORCES.

Extension of Legal Rates of Interest to Twelve Per Cent.

MINOR NOTES.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1873.

SENATOR CAMERON FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

Speaker Anderson, of the State Senate, accompanied by several Senators, waited on General Cameron last evening at his residence to present him the certificate of his election as Senator in Congress. The Speaker made a brief speech in presenting the document to the Senator, and the latter replied substantially as follows:

Mr. Anderson: It is very gratifying that the representatives of the people should have conferred this office upon me without any appearance of the bitter personal struggle which has heretofore attended my elections. I have never been elected without making greater exertions than I have made at this time. Conscious of the rectitude of my intentions and acts in the past, I feel that my election, in so gratifying a manner, has been a rebuke to the many unprovoked assaults levelled at me.

The General then referred to his age, stating he would be eighty years old if he should live until the expiration of the term to which he had just been elected. He told the story of the Archbishop of Grenada and Gil Blas, in a pleasant way. Gil, out of pure affection, undertook to advise the old prelate, after he had an attack of apoplexy, that there was a great falling off in his intellectual vigor, that his sermons were full of repetitions, and that the best thing he could do would be to retire from the duties of his position. The Archbishop had always placed great reliance on Gil Blas' judgment, but this candid advice staggered his confidence, and he dismissed the youth of Santillane from his service with the information he was too raw to make proper distinctions, and the hope that he would acquire greater taste.

General Cameron's friends say his recent election, under the peculiar circumstances characterizing it, has made him move and look at least ten years younger. His walk is firm and buoyant, the grasp of his hand vigorous, and his mental powers as strong and prompt as ever. He is a well preserved old gentleman, and apparently has a good many years of active work for the benefit of his friends and enemies before he resigns the scepter in favor of —who?

RATES OF INTEREST.

The bill introduced by Mr. Newmyer, of Allegheny, regulating the usury laws, has met with a certain measure of success, and the probabilities are that it will pass. The Judiciary Committee made an amendment to the bill limiting the rates of interest to twelve per cent. per annum, and Mr. Newmyer reported it to the House this morning in that shape. This amendment retains the absurdity that the price of money can be limited by law, but by increasing the legal rate to twelve per cent. will prevent the outflow of capital from this State to others which have adopted liberal laws on the subject. It will also undoubtedly bring into the market large amounts now invested in bonds and stocks paying five or six per cent.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Ballantine secured a suspension of the rules this morning, after some little opposition, and the House passed the Senate bill incorporating United States Attorney Swoope's *Evening Telegraph* company. It now only waits the Governor's signature to become a law, when a new star of the first magnitude will blaze its fitful way across the journalistic firmament.

RECONSTRUCTING ILL-ASSORTED COUPLES.

Now is the time for all who find the bands of matrimony oppressive, to make application to the Legislature for relief, and restoration to the privileges and immunities of single blessedness. Yesterday half a dozen bills for divorce were presented, and many others are promised. The new Constitution will absolutely prohibit legislative divorces, and those unhappy couples inflicted with a sort of mutual incompatibility of temperament, which is not deemed sufficient cause for the courts to interfere, have no time to lose, if they wish to avoid the expenses of a trip to Indiana, where a quarrel over the morning coffee or a mutual agreement to disagree is all that is necessary to base a claim for freedom.

Not a single one of these applications to the Legislature for divorce merits a moment's consideration. They are mostly the work of people who have sought relief from their real or fancied cares in the courts of the State, and been refused. Our laws on the subject are liberal enough, and cover all cases where the State should intervene. Legislative divorces, as I have said, are generally applied for by parties who have been before the courts and failed. Persons who seek them are usually influenced by single reasons, and these devices are mostly sought as preliminary to another marriage the motive is strong enough to induce a liberal expenditure of money, in pressing bills of this kind through the Legislature. A majority of divorce are considered legitimate subjects for financial "squeezing," and they are never permitted to escape. Poor persons need not apply. If the season is a good one, as this promises to be, a position on the Committee on Divorces is considered one of the best things in the House, by those on the lookout for good things.

ADJOURNMENTS.

The House to-day resolved to adjourn over until Monday evening. These Monday night sessions are a great nuisance. Hardly more than a quorum of members ever attend, and it is a favorite time for "snaking" through business of a doubtful character. The Senate will hold a session to-morrow and probably adjourn until Tuesday morning. There is but little business yet ready for final legislative action. The committees reported a large number of bills this morning which will be printed and placed on the calendar on Tuesday, when the process of grinding bills through will commence, to continue for the next three months.

MINOR NOTES.

The State Editorial Association met here yesterday, and made arrangements for its annual jollification and dead-head excursion next summer. The Association resolved to inflict itself upon the anthracite coal region.

U. S. Senator Patterson, of Juniata county and South Carolina, is in Harrisburg, visiting his political god father, General Cameron.

The Grand Army of the Republic of the State held its annual session yesterday in this city. About 110 delegates were present, representing sixty-four posts. The Surveyor General of the State, R. B. Beath, was chosen Commander for the ensuing year. In the evening the delegates, preceded by a band of music, waited on Governor Hartranft at the Executive Mansion, and enjoyed the hospitalities of the Governor and his family for a short time. Subsequently there was a banquet to the delegates at one of the hotels, and speeches were made by Senator Cameron, ex-Governor Geary, Governor Hartranft and others.

Governor Hartranft has reappointed John McCurdy as Superintendent of Public Printing.

Attorney General Simmick arrived here last night from Philadelphia. He is a gentleman of fine appearance and pleasing address. John C. Knox, of Philadelphia, is the Deputy Attorney General, but it is not known whether he will be retained.

Charles W. Batchelor, Postmaster Stewart and Ben. W. Morgan were among the arrivals this morning.

Another snow storm this afternoon. Harrisburg has enjoyed uninterrupted sleighing, of the best description, since Christmas.

The Allegheny county delegation to-day presented to the Governor, with all the formalities, Gerst, Lewis and Tyson, candidates for Sealer of Weights and Measures, and Culp, Weaver and Wm. Smith, candidates for Flour Inspector. The aspirants filed their papers and retired in a glorious state of uncertainty.

A resolution has passed the Senate, and is now pending in the House, appropriating $6,000 for refitting and refurnishing the Executive Mansion. The Chairmen of the Finance Committees and the Speakers of the two Houses are appointed to inquire what refitting is requisite, and to direct the same to be supplied under the approval of the Governor. The resolution will pass the House.

The usual bill making truth a sufficient justification, in suits for libel, if the same has been published with proper motives, has been introduced in the House.

ARCTIC.

CASUALTIES.

Railway Accidents.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.—Last evening an engine on the North Pennsylvania Railroad exploded at the corner of American and Norris streets, and Adam Roderhouse was instantly killed, and his son wounded. The engineer was slightly scalded.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—The sleeping car and rear coach of the passenger train East, on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, were precipitated down a ten feet embankment, and shattered to pieces, when near Wabash, Ind., on Tuesday night. The conductor, James Vail, and Mrs. Samuels, of Decatur, Ill., were seriously injured, and a number of others bruised.

Legislative Proceedings.

THE POWER OF COURTS TO GRANT RELIEF.

Incorporating the Loyalhanna Railroad.

MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANIES' ACT.

A Whole Batch of Local Bills in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 23, 1873.

SENATE.

POWER OF COURTS TO GRANT RELIEF.

The Judiciary Committee reported a number of bills with a negative recommendation, for the reason that the Courts had power. So it is settled that no bill will pass the Senate where the Courts have power to grant relief.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

A supplement to the borough of Waynesburg.

Also an act relating to the pay of officers in Fayette county.

LOYALHANNA RAILROAD.

Mr. RANDALL read in place an act incorporating the Loyalhanna Railroad Company. The incorporators are Robert Pitcairn, Thomas Donohue, J. McC. Creighton, Thomas F. Gallagher, A. B. Copeland, John Snodgrass, A. M. Talton and J. A. Marchand. The road is to be commenced at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad between Latrobe and Greensburg, and extend to the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MCCLURE, to change the election law of Philadelphia.

By Mr. GRAHAM, to authorize mining and manufacturing companies to give, and banks to hold, mortgages, notes, &c., as follows:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That it shall be lawful for mining and manufacturing companies, organized under any general or special law of this Commonwealth, to execute and deliver, and for all banks organized under any law of this Commonwealth to take and hold, mortgages on real estate to secure the payment of such notes, bills and other negotiable paper and renewals thereof belonging to or made by said companies, as the said banks shall agree to thereafter from time to time discount; provided, that such mortgage shall operate as a lien from the date of the record of such instrument; and, provided, that every such mortgage heretofore given and taken *bona fide* is hereby validated and affirmed.

Also to incorporate the Federal Homestead and Trust Company of Allegheny City.

By Mr. WALLACE, an act relating to taxing timber and coal lands.

A bill was passed to repeal the cumulative law so far as the same relates to Connellsville.

EFFORTS TO ADJOURN.

There were two efforts made to adjourn the Senate over from to-day until next week—one a Senate resolution to adjourn over until Monday evening, the other a joint resolution from the House to adjourn over until Tuesday. Both resolutions were defeated by large majorities, which commits the Senate in its opposition to long adjournments.

ON TOO MANY COMMITTEES.

Mr. GRAHAM resigned from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, for the reason that he was on more committees than he could attend.

BILL PASSED.

An act relating to special courts in Fayette county.

COMMITTEE TO FIT UP THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.

Senators Graham, Alexander and Wallace were appointed on a committee to fit up the Governor's mansion.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock. Nearly the whole morning hour was exhausted in debate to adjourn over till Tuesday. Monday evening was finally fixed upon.

A WHOLE RAFT OF LOCAL BILLS.

Reports from committees being in order, a whole raft of local bills was reported, which will be printed and put in the regular calendar for next Tuesday.

Mr. WAINRIGHT read a supplement to the Arsenal Bank bill.

Mr. NEWMYER, to incorporate the McKeesport Insurance Company.

THE WEATHER.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—The snow storm which began here last night still continues, and is the severest of the season. About six inches of snow is now on the ground. A light wind prevails, and if the snow were dry it would drift badly. Mercury 38.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—A terrible snow and wind storm commenced here about four P. M., with a prospect of continuing all night.

Reports from St. Paul and Minneapolis indicate another cold snap, but no snow. At Winona a storm is brewing. The weather is cold at McGregor.

MILWAUKEE, January 23.—*Evening.*—The storm is still raging here and through the west to the Mississippi River, but does not extend into Minnesota yet. No trains will leave here for the west to-night, and trains on the road are considerably delayed.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 23.—A severe snow storm has prevailed here since midnight, and is snowing quite briskly at seven o'clock. It is now fully twelve inches deep. Railroad trains are very much delayed on nearly all the roads.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, January 23.—The terrific snow storm which commenced here early this morning continued all day and until 10 o'clock to-night with unabated violence. The snow has fallen to a depth of probably ten inches on a level, but the furious northwest wind has drifted it so that it is difficult to tell exactly the depth. At this hour (11:30 P. M.) the snow has about ceased. The wind is abating in violence. No trains left the city on any of the railroads to-night, and business men living in suburban villages are snow-bound in the city. The street railroads have run a limited number of cars all day with four horses to each.

Reports from the south and southwest, east and west show that the storm has been even more severe in those directions than here, but the storm appears to have extended a comparatively short distance north or northwest. On the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad the snow is reported not heavy beyond Oshkosh, and though no trains left here to night on that road, trains are running between Oshkosh and Fort Howard. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Road reports no snow one hundred miles west of Milwaukee.

Burlington and Keokuk, Iowa, report snowing heavily all day, and drifting badly. The trains on all roads were abandoned.

Omaha reports the weather cold and windy, but clear. There is no snow on the Illinois Central road. The storm extends from Chicago to Cairo. There are ten to twelve inches of snow and drifting badly along the line of the Michigan Southern road. Trains are reported moving, but the snow is deep and drifting badly. Along the line of the Michigan Central the storm extended beyond Jackson, at which place the snow is reported a foot on the level. Throughout Central Illinois the storm has raged for the past thirty hours, and all the roads are blocked. No trains arrived at or left Springfield since this morning on any road, and the snow lies fifteen inches deep.

Jacksonville, Illinois, reports a similar condition of affairs. A train on the Southwestern Road is snow-bound and completely buried some miles from Jacksonville.

At Peoria the storm raged with terrible fury. Trains on all roads were abandoned. Several trains on the Toledo, Peoria and Wabash road are snow-bound at Fairbury. Fortunately the cold has not been at all severe, the thermometer here standing at 21 above zero all day. The amount of suffering from the storm is not likely to be great.

DUBUQUE.

DUBUQUE, IA., January 23.—The storm is very slight through Northern and Eastern Iowa. On the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad the snow is drifted considerably. Trains are badly delayed. Trains on the Dixon Air Line, Illinois Central, Chicago and Iowa and Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Quincy were abandoned on account of heavy drifts. The storm is reported very severe throughout Illinois, where snow has already fallen to a depth of one foot on the level, and is drifting badly. No eastern trains were permitted to leave to-night.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, January 23.—The most violent snow storm of the season set in from the northeast early this morning. At dark it continued unabated. The snow is badly drifted.

OBITUARY.

Hon. Wm. Cassiday.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 23.—Hon. William Cassiday, of the *Argus*, died at half-past four o'clock this morning. He was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee.

GRANVILLE KIMBALL.

CHICAGO, January 23.—Granville Kimball, a well known and wealthy citizen, died yesterday under circumstances which led to the belief that he committed suicide. It appears that yesterday forenoon he went down to the lake shore, near the works of Frair, Stone & Co., in which he was interested, and either jumped into the lake, or, as his friends claim, fell in. He was rescued by some persons who witnessed the occurrence and taken to his home, where he died in a few hours.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Greeley National Statue Committee.

GARVEY'S TESTIMONY IN TWEED'S TRIAL.

Judicial Reform Wanted—The Coal Combination.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1873.

TRIAL OF TWEED.

In the Tweed case to-day Garvey was examined at length by Mr. Peckham, for the prosecution, concerning his transactions with ex-Comptroller Connolly. The counsel offered to show that Garvey's departure from the city was caused by threats assuming to come from Tweed, and that after Garvey's departure, Tweed personally took measures to keep him away.

The defence objected, but the point was allowed. Witness then said he left in consequence of threats; was threatened with assassination. [Laughter.]

Of the thirty-seven bills about which witness was examined on Tuesday, twenty-five per cent. on each was just. He brought suit against the city at the instance of Mayor Hall. Woodward had requested witness to give Tweed a receipt for the sixty thousand dollar check. Witness then called upon Tweed, at whose request he (witness) signed a blank paper for Tweed. Witness never received a cent of that check.

In reply to Mr. Fullerton, witness said he first made a rough draft of his bill, and then modified the items and reduced the bill from $69,000 to 60,400. If the check for $60,000 endorsed by witness were shown him he would still adhere to his testimony. He left his check after him in Tweed's room, and never got the money.

Judge Davis here ordered as a threatened affidavit of the defense to show that Garvey's counsel, Demmarma and Cushman were on the warrants, and consequently a forgery.

The counsel, however, put questions, and received from Garvey an admission that he did put fictitious names on the warrants, whereupon the Judge brought down his gavel heavily. This concluded Garvey's examination.

John Garvey, brother of Andy, next testified to taking a large package of money to Tweed on Albany from his brother and Connolly. Witness, in the fall of 1861, had a conversation with Tweed about a detective going to Europe. The detective went after some banker. Tweed said that witness should send Andy word not to come back. The detective. Tweed also said it was better for Andy to be away, that Woodward was the only man he now dreaded.

A recess was taken. After the recess witness said that in the fall of 1871, in presenting a bill for work on his house, Tweed produced a check on Andy for $60,000, saying he had paid for all that work. Witness reached out for that check, but Tweed held on to it. Witness received $16,000 from Andy and gave him return checks for $37,000. Andy got $75,000 through Watson for that work on Connolly's house. Witness also stated that he had a conversation with Tweed, in which the latter said he wished Woodward was dead.

John Keyser was called, but failed to appear.

Andy Garvey was recalled. He testified that of the item of $119,454.50 in his bank account, $106,000 was for bonds sold to Jay Cooke.

Adjourned.

MEETING OF GREELEY NATIONAL STATUE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Greeley National Statue Committee was held here last evening. Hon. Wm. Orton presided. It was announced that something like fifteen thousand dollars have already been subscribed. Letters of apology from those unable to attend were read, including letters from Carl Schurz, Governor Bross, of Illinois, and Governor Blair, of Michigan. Mr. Orton said that it was the desire that every State and town should subscribe the fund. Subscriptions from one dollar upwards would be received, and as soon as the subscription lists were closed they should be sent to the Treasurer. Mr. W. Niles was appointed President of the committee, and Andrew H. Green Treasurer. Mr. Orton proposed that the sum to be collected should not exceed forty thousand dollars, and that it be devoted for the purpose of erecting a bronze statue of Greeley, with a base and pedestal of granite from New Hampshire, the birth place of deceased, and that a simple memorial be placed over his grave at Greenwood. S. J. Tilden seconded the proposition, which was adopted. It is the intention of the committee to have the amount needed collected at once, so that the object for which they were appointed shall be immediately carried out. Nothing will be done until the full amount is collected.

JUDICIAL REFORM WANTED.

A committee from the Council of Political Reform, of this city, are to visit Albany to urge the removal of all the Justices of the Police and and Marine Courts. A member of the committee says that some of the present Police Justices are bad men and without education. The committee also represent that abuses have been discovered which will warrant the indictment of four or five prominent city officials.

SUIT DISMISSED.

In the United States Court yesterday in the case of Charles B. Hotchkiss, agent for the Tradesmen's National Bank, National Shoe and Leather Bank of the city of New York, and of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, in which action was brought to recover three thousand dollars worth of bonds alleged to have been stolen, Judge Blatchford dismissed the bill as to the banks, and as to the railway company so far as it asks for the issue of new certificates of preferred stock.

MATRIMONIAL SENSATION.

In a case pending in Brooklyn, wherein a Mrs. Spicer claims a large amount of money on the ground that she is the wife of a dead sportsman, a husband of the lady, whom she abandoned thirty years before, yesterday appeared on the stand, causing quite a sensation. A record of bigamous marriage to another husband also appears against the claimant.

COAL COMBINATION.

The coal combination is controlled by English capitalists largely interested in coal and iron mines in England, and who are scheming to advance the price of these articles so high that they will be imported in large quantities and a great profit be reaped.

POLISH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

A number of Polish exiles last night celebrated the anniversary of the Polish revolution at a meeting, at which patriotic speeches were delivered.

EFFECTS OF BAD COMPANY.

A Mr. Florence has had judgment rendered against him for $5 000, the amount in which he became surety for Tom Fields, the "ring fugitive."

BILLIARD CHALLENGE.

Dion, of this city, offers to play Ubassy, of New Orleans, two billiard matches, one in New Orleans and the other in Brooklyn.

THE RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, January 23.—River fallen 6 inches; 11 feet in canal; 9 feet in chute. Rained nearly all morning and at intervals during the afternoon and evening; mercury 42. River nearly full of ice this morning, but the ice commenced running about noon, and increased till evening, when considerable was running. It is said to be from the Allegheny. Besides the damage mentioned yesterday, the following boats and barges are reported lost last night and to-day: Horner & Co., 4; R. E. & J. Watson, 1; Capt. A. H. Dugan, 1; O'Neill & Co., 1. There are reports of other losses at Pumpkin Patch, but there are no particulars. Much anxiety is felt for the boats at Pumpkin Patch, as the ice is very heavy and hard, and floats toward that shore. Arrived—Pat Rogers and John Kilgour, Cincinnati. Departed—Andy Baum, Cincinnati; John Kilgour, Falls, Oakland and Iowa, New Orleans; Alcorn, Pittsburgh. The Oakland takes down about 400,000 bushels of coke. A barge belonging to W. H. Brown was cut through by ice last night, but was saved by the John Hannah, and taken over the falls in the tow of the William Cowan. The Shelby City and Grand Lake No. 3, from Pittsburgh, are taking their tows through the canal. They will probably get through to morrow. Fawcett & Sons are making arrangements to unload as soon as the river falls enough to see the coal. They think all the coal can be saved.

CINCINNATI, January 23.—River thirty feet; falling. Departed—Nashville, Arkansas river. Arrived with coal—tow boats Pickett and Grand Lake. The tow boat Tom Reese No. 2 departed with empty barges for Pittsburgh.

CAIRO, January 23.—Arrived—Atlanta, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis, 4; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. Departed—H. C. Yaeger, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 4; Raven, St. Louis, 4; Babbage, St. Louis, 5; Belfast, New Orleans, 6. River stationary. Turning colder; light snow.

MEMPHIS, January 23.—Cloudy; high winds; ice running heavy since midnight. River falling. Arrived—John Kyle, St. Louis; Legal Tender, White river; James D. Parker, Cincinnati. Departed—Shannon, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—Arrived—Louisville and Minneola, Cincinnati; Nick Longworth, Louisville; E. Porter Ashland, Arkansas River; Belle Lee, Memphis. Departed—Silver, St. Louis. Clear and pleasant.

EVANSVILLE, January 23.—Cloudy; rained heavy till night; growing colder. River risen 5 feet; full of heavy, rotten ice. Mercury 38 to 33; growing colder. Up—Ada Heilman, 6 A. M.; Fayette, 9. Down—Bowling Green, 12 P. M.; Belle, 1. Business dull.

NASHVILLE, January 23.—River falling, 7 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Heavy rain this morning and last night. Weather cloudy to-night and foggy; indications of snow. Departed—John S. Bransford, upper Cumberland.

VICKSBURG, January 23.—Down—Glencoe and City of Alton. Clear and cold. River stationary.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—River fallen 8 inches to-day. Weather mild, with a driving snow storm since last night. The Grand Tower, from Memphis, and the Colorado, from Vicksburg, were obliged to lay up last night on account of the snow storm, and did not arrive till noon to-day. The St. Luke, Julia and Richmond are unable to run to-day from the same cause, and laid up at Carondelet. The Great Republic will leave to-morrow morning if the storm ceases.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Interest on Pacific Railroad Bonds.

FUNDING THE NEW LOAN.

Increasing National Bank Currency.

ELECTION INVESTIGATION

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1873.

INTEREST ON PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Senate Appropriation Committee to-day agreed to the House amendment to the Executive Appropriation bill repealing the law smuggled through Congress two years ago forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury withholding the full amount of Pacific Railroad transportation bills against the Government to pay the interest on subsidy bonds. According to the last monthly statement, six Pacific Railroad corporations owed the United States $12,564,000 on account of interest paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on the sixty-four million dollars subsidy bonds issued to the companies by Congress under the Acts of 1862 and 1864. The total amount of interest paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on these railroad subsidy bonds is $16,570,000, $4,005,000 of which has been repaid, leaving over $12,000,000 now due, toward the payment of which all bills against the Government hereafter must be applied.

DISTRIBUTING THE GENEVA AWARD.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to report a bill distributing the Geneva award, allowing insurance companies for net losses.

INCREASING NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, says his bill increasing the national bank currency five million dollars per annum for five years will go through the committee if the members keep off their amendments for a free banking bill to be disposed of in committee on Tuesday next.

MORE CREDIT MOBILIER WITNESSES.

Thomas A. Scott, Horace F. Clark and Gen. Dodge, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, have been summoned to appear before Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee No. 2.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1873.

FUNDING THE NEW LOAN.

There was a large conference at the Treasury Department this afternoon between the Secretary and representatives of prominent banking firms who have made proposals to fund the new loan. After a lengthy conversation and a thorough understanding between the gentlemen representing the firms below mentioned, an agreement was made, of which the following is an authentic statement: The parties to two proposals which have been pending before the Secretary of the Treasury having united, the Secretary has this afternoon entered into a contract for the negotiation of the remaining three million five per cent. funded loan with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., representing Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. and themselves. And with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros & Co., Messrs. J. C. Morgan & Co., Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves. It is learned that the first portion of the second call will be announce one hundred million, but after further consideration it was decided to place the whole amount of three hundred millions, and the parties representing the firms already mentioned combined and agreed to take and negotiate the entire amount. The agreement between the Government and the syndicate is substantially the same as that which attended the old syndicate. Though the particulars could not be officially announced, it is understood that a few slight modifications have only been made, and they are in favor of the Treasury Department. The business of the syndicate will be commenced as soon as the preliminary arrangements can be made.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations this morning heard Architect Mullet concerning estimates for public buildings, and agreed to allow nearly two million for the continuation of work on the Court-house and Post-office in New York, two million for that at Chicago, and one million for St. Louis.

ST. MARY'S FALLS CANAL.

The Committee on Commerce will report a bill providing for the transfer of the St. Mary's Falls Canal to the United States as soon as the tolls shall have reimbursed the State of Michigan for expenditures. The Government will probably enlarge and improve the canal.

ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning. Mr. Morton announced that the questions into which the committee would inquire were three—first, with regard to the electoral vote; second, with regard to the legality of elections; and, third, whether a legal Government now exists in Louisiana.

WEATHER PROPHECIES.

For the Middle States, falling barometer, fresh to brisk and very brisk easterly and south-easterly winds and snow, except for the southern portion rain, the winds gradually veering to southerly and westerly, with clearing weather over the southern and western on Friday.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED SENATORSHIP.

The investigation into the Louisiana contested Senatorship has commenced. Ray and McMillen will name representatives.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

In the Wilson Investigating Committee, Oliver Ames, a former President of the Union Pacific road, was examined at length.

MISSOURI.

Senatorial Bribery Investigation.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—At the Senatorial bribery investigation at Jefferson City, to-day, it was in evidence that General Dorris offered to loan to G. Pope, member for Wright county, money to be paid when he became United States Senator. W. H. Wilson, of Kansas City, offered to lend Pope two thousand dollars and give him two hundred dollars for every Phelps man he turned for Dorris. Pope declined and told Phelps, for whom he was working, of the transaction, to put him on his guard. Subsequently Wilson agreed to give Pope and C. H. Morgan, of Barton county, one thousand each, and one hundred for each vote transferred from Phelps to Dorris. Information was also informed that a note had been sent him from Mr. Cravens, a friend of Phelps, containing an offer from Dorris of ten thousand dollars, &c., to turn the Phelps vote for Blair. Cravens afterwards confirmed this statement, and said Dorris authorized the offer. All these things were told to Phelps, so that should Dorris develop any strength in the canvass, they could be sprung on him.

Morgan corroborated Pope's testimony, and Col. McAfee, Gov. Phelps' leading friends, corroborated the statement of both Pope and Morgan.

Col. Cobley, of St. Louis, testified that Edens, ex-member from Mississippi county, told him there were "dead loads" of money in Jefferson City in the Dorris interest. The offer to members was $300 down and $200 after the election Edens also said he had handled some of Bogy's money, and was to get $600 after the election; that he had paid six members $250 each to vote for Bogy, that Bogy's friends were to pay him for getting votes; that he was working in the interest of Bogy, and that Dorris was to pay him. Dorris told Colby that he had twenty-five thousand dollars to secure his own election.

W. H. Wilson testified that General Dorris, to whom he was a stranger, loaned him $1,700 without taking any obligation for it. He did not attempt to influence votes for Dorris, but used the money for a private purpose; did not know why Dorris loaned him the money, nor did he have any understanding with him that he should aid him in securing the Senatorship.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 23.—In the House this morning the following bill passed: House bill authorizing the consolidation of joint stock fire and marine insurance companies.

In the Senate, the Senate bill to protect subcontractors on railroads was passed.

In the Senate this afternoon, after a long discussion, the Senate bill to perfect and extend the powers under the Bessel Railroad bill was passed—yeas 22, nays 11.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, January 23.—In the House today the Senate memorial to Congress asking the passage of a civil rights bill was passed by a strict party vote.

Six Men Drowned.

EVANSVILLE, January 23.—About dark last night six men attempted to cross the river in a skiff, coming apparently from the Green river. When opposite this city their skiff got into the floating ice, and was overturned. They were heard to shout for help, crying they were freezing to death, but none of the steamers or the craft at the wharf could get out to them, and their voices ceased after a few minutes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Terrible Marine Disaster.

Nearly Four Hundred Persons Drowned—Anti-Slave Trade Meetings in England and Spain—Marshal Bazaine Vindicated by a German General—Spanish Telegraph Cables.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TERRIBLE MARINE DISASTER.

LONDON, January 23.—The report of a terrible marine disaster last night in the English channel has just been received. The Northfleet, which sailed from here several days ago for Australia with four hundred and twelve passengers, exclusive of her crew, was in collision at midnight, two miles off Dunginess, with an unknown foreign steamship, and was cut to the water's edge. Only eighty-five persons are known to have been saved. It is believed that every other person who was on board has found a watery grave. No attention was paid by the steamship to the emigrant vessel after the collision, and she proceeded on her course, leaving the sufferers to their fate. When the collision happened a panic occurred on the former vessel. The passengers who were asleep rushed from their berths to every portion of the ship where they thought they might be safe, and utterly refused to obey the orders of the Captain. That officer, as a last resort to enforce obedience to his commands, was compelled to fire upon the terror-stricken people. One of them was wounded. It is believed that if the passengers had obeyed the orders of the Captain more of them would have been saved.

Later.—Additional particulars of the terrible marine disaster off Dunginess lighthouse last night have been received. The Northfleet was lying at anchor at the time the collision occurred. Her cargo consisted of railway iron. Three hundred and twenty-one persons were drowned, including the captain of the ill-fated vessel. The name of the steamer which ran into the ship has not yet been ascertained, but she is believed to have been a Spanish vessel bound from Antwerp. The Board of Trade of this city has offered a reward of one hundred pounds for her discovery.

ANTI-SLAVE TRADE MEETING.

LONDON, January 23.—A public meeting was held at Birmingham last night, the Mayor presiding, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed condemning the slave trade in Africa, Polynesia and Cuba. A resolution was also adopted, praying Her Majesty's Government to support the American Government in the demand it makes on Spain for the abolition of slavery in the Antilles.

LONDON, January 23.—Twelve other persons have been saved from the emigrant ship Northfleet, making ninety-seven known to have been saved. The Lloyds have telegraphed to their agents at all southern stations to stop, if possible, the steamer which ran the Northfleet down.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Mr. Onslow, M. P., having repeated several times the offense against Sir John Duke Coleridge for which he was recently fined one hundred pounds, an order of arrest for contempt of court has been issued against him.

SPAIN.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

MADRID, January 23.—A great anti-slavery meeting was held in the Royal Theatre to-day, under the auspices of the Abolition Society, and the Tertullia and Isragreata Clubs. The theatre was crowded from the floor to the dome. Brilliant speeches were made and the enthusiasm was intense.

INDEMNIFYING SLAVE-OWNERS.

The committee of the Cortes on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico outlines that the indemnity to be paid by the State to slave-owners in that island will amount to 140,000 reals.

ALPHONSISTS DISCARDED.

The Duke De Montpensier has written a letter discarding the Alphonsists, and disavowing all connection with their intrigues.

TELEGRAPH CABLES.

A decree has been issued granting a concession to Lacarte for laying a telegraph cable between Spain and Cuba.

Offers have been received by the Government from British companies for the purchase, maintenance and management of inland telegraph lines.

MOURNING FOR NAPOLEON.

The Spanish court goes into mourning nine days for the death of Napoleon.

FRANCE.

THE "WHITE FLAG."

PARIS, January 23.—The Legitimist deputies say the Court of Paris will visit the Court of Chambord in a few days. A compromise in regard to the "white flag" is anticipated. Chambord will insist on retaining the white flag as the flag of France, but will consent to allow the army to keep the tri-color.

ELECTIONS CONTEMPLATED.

Goulard, Minister of the Interior, has informed the committee of thirty that the Government contemplates ordering elections to fill vacancies in the Assembly, to take place in the first week of April.

SWINDLERS ARRESTED.

Several parties connected with the swindling financial company have been arrested. Some high in the financial world are implicated. Among them is said to be an ex-Senator of high rank.

MARSHAL BAZAINE VINDICATED.

PARIS, January 23.—General Von Manteuffel made a speech recently at Metz, in which he defended Marshal Bazaine from the attacks which have been made on his military fame. He dwelt in terms of praise on the gallantry and bravery displayed by the Marshal, which he declared was quite equal to that of any General in the German army.

RUSSIA.

THE MOVEMENT IN CENTRAL ASIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 23.—The *Official Gazette* states that there are no important differences in the views of Great Britain and Russia in regard to the present movement in Central Asia.

Opposition to the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

ST. LOUIS, January 23.—The Board of Trade this evening passed a resolution protesting against the repeal by Congress of the bankrupt law, and earnestly requesting the Senators and Representatives of Missouri to defeat the proposition if possible. The Board of Trade of this city is a separate organization from the Merchants Exchange.

Decision on the Louisiana Returning Board Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, January 23.—The State Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision on the Returning Board contest in favor of the Lynch-Hawkins Board, Judges Ludwig, Lallouterd and Howell constituting the majority. Wylie and Kennan dissented, each rendering an opinion. The opinions of the majority and dissenting opinions cover ninety pages of foolscap.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, January 23.—The English troop ship Himalaya has not yet been heard from. She left England for Halifax on the 24 inst., and had on board about three hundred soldiers of various English regiments.

The Modoc War.

VIRGINIA, NEV., January 23.—Company K, First cavalry, marched from Reno this morning *en route* from camp Halleck for the Modoc war.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Secretary Delano has returned to Washington.

—Gov. Oglesby, of Illinois, has resigned his office as Governor, and Lieut. Gov. Beveridge was sworn into office as his successor.

—The announcement of deaths to the number of over fifty from small-pox, at Baltimore, causes some alarm there, and the officials of the city are called upon to take measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Forest *Republican* gives the following account of the lumber business at Lacytown, six miles above Tionesta: There are now 13,000,000 feet of lumber piled at that point, to be rafted at the spring flood, and there are about two million feet back, which will probably be hauled during the next few weeks, if the roads keep good. The lumber is piled for nearly half a mile up Coon Creek, and about a quarter mile along Tionesta, making a grand continuous pile three-fourths of a mile long and about eighteen to twenty feet high. All this, and a great deal more from above, will be coupled up at Tionesta, giving employment to an immense amount of men, and when sold will make times easy in that section.

The Cleveland *Herald* says: On Tuesday afternoon a most shocking accident, resulting in the death of a man named Peter Styskal, happened on the Heights. Styskal has been for some time past excavating land for building purposes from an embankment on Burton street, and while so engaged had dug under the house, until a large crust was left hanging overhead. In the afternoon at about four o'clock, the earth, which had become loosened by the warm weather, fell on Styskal, who was working at the time underneath it, and completely buried him. As soon as possible he was dragged from his horrible position, but not before he was too far gone to live. He was taken into a neighboring house, but died in two hours after the occurrence.

THE will of Mrs. Mary Van Horne, a prominent Episcopalian lady of New York, recently deceased, leaves nearly $500,000, the bulk of her property, to the New York Orphan Asylum, St. Luke's Hospital, Five Points House of Industry,

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113[7/8]@114.

ONE hundred and forty thousand Germans came to this country in 1872. This State got a large share of them, but the majority went west.

WAR is said to be imminent between Japan and Corea, in consequence of the latter's opposition to the recent progressive steps of the former. If it should come it will doubtless open up Corea to commerce, and tend to civilize this semi-barbarous and old fogy people. Japan having started out with long strides toward a higher civilization and culture, will not permit any of the neighboring races to interpose obstacles to her progress.

ABOUT all the leading journals of the country have expressed themselves in opposition to the bill refunding the cotton tax. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* takes strong grounds against it, saying that the lobby, and not the "suffering South," will reap all the advantages, should the bill become a law. It will be interesting to watch the progress of the movement, and see how its friends will disprove the charge of self-ishness that is so freely made by the independent press of the country.

THE Senate, by a vote of 33 to 16, has adopted a resolution abolishing the franking privilege on and after July next. If the House shall concur, the country will be well rid of one of the greatest evils of the times, and the Postoffice Department will be enabled to pay its way, and possibly be hereafter a source of revenue. One of the effects of abolishing this much-abused privilege will be the decrease of postage rates, and the establishment of the penny postal card system, which will prove of great advantage to the people. It is to be hoped that the action of the Senate will be concurred in, and if possible, the bill made to take effect at once.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, a famous commander in the Confederate army, has been elected by the Democracy of Georgia a United States Senator. Alexander H. Stephens, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, has been selected by the same party for promotion to a vacant seat in the lower House of Congress. It is not yet eight years since these men ceased to be open and determined enemies of the Federal Union, exerting every means within their power to disturb the peace and harmony of their native land, and cast to the four winds of Heaven the fair fabric of our venerated Republic. Now they are permitted by a long suffering, but forgiving people, to engage in making laws for the nation which they did their best to destroy. Can forgiveness further go? There is but one step more, send along Jeff Davis and Breckinridge.

THE terrible disaster on the emigrant ship Northfleet, which occurred on Wednesday night, in the British channel, by which over three hundred persons lost their lives, chills the very blood. An out-going steamer collided with the above vessel while she lay at anchor, cutting her down to the water's edge. A panic was caused among her passengers, and much of the loss of life is attributable to this. It is a mystery how such a thing could occur, if the signal regulations were properly obeyed. The steamer which caused this terrible calamity is not known as yet, as she is said to have passed out without stopping to ascertain the damage caused by the collision. We hope for humanity's sake it will turn out that her officers were unaware of the accident, or that they were unable to render assistance through the fog, or for some other equally good reason. The occurrence reminds one of the collision which occurred in the Japan seas a few years ago, by which one of our Government vessels—the name of which we have forgotten—was wrecked, and almost her entire crew lost. We hope the captain of this out-going steamer, when found, will be able to give a better account of himself than did the British officer in the case alluded to.

OBJECTION has been made to the eligibility of Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, to a seat in the Senate of the United States, owing to a clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the Governor and other State officers from accepting any other office during the period for which they shall have been elected. The clause, we presume, if it has any force at all, applies only to such officers within the State, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. The Constitution of the United States prescribes the qualifications necessary for holding the position of Senator, and it nowhere prevents Governors from taking the oath to serve in the Senate. How far the above clause restricts the citizens of Illinois from accepting *any* office, is a nice question which is likely to find its solution, as a protest has been prepared by some members of the Illinois Legislature against the constitutionality of the recent election of Oglesby, and it will be urged, doubtless, before the proper tribunals. The State Constitution may turn out to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, inasmuch as it disqualifies citizens from holding office who are made eligible by the Federal Constitution. In this event the latter instrument must be obeyed, "anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding." Art. VI., sec. 2.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

While there will be more prominent questions before the Constitutional Convention than that of limiting the power of municipalities in contracting indebtedness, there will be none more important, or that will exert such a far-reaching influence on political morals. It may be safely said that had there been such a limitation in New York, the crimes of Tweed and company would probably not have been heard of. The excuses for creating debt, in any large city, are so numerous and specious, and the immediate burden of indebtedness can be so easily kept from the shoulders of the people, that a city may be practically at the mercy of a horde of speculators, if they happen to band skillfully together. If rumors from Philadelphia are at all reliable, there is already need of curtailment of power to create indebtedness in that direction.

There is really no mystery connected with the management of the finances of a city, more than those of an individual. The yearly expense of the several departments ascertained, a sufficient revenue must be provided to cover that expense. If the city have no investments, or sources of revenue, aside from taxation, its income must be derived from the latter source. It is at this point, also, that limitations should be placed on officials. Indiscriminate and extravagant taxation should be rigidly prohibited, in plain terms, by the amended Constitution. That of Illinois has this provision,—and even the trying ordeal of fire, which reduced so greatly the taxable value of the property in Chicago, was not allowed to interfere,—the salaries of officials and general expenses of the city being made to conform to the decreased revenue. We have no desire to suggest the point of limitation,—but the principle is undeniably correct. A limit should be fixed, beyond which taxation "can no further go."

What we have said about indebtedness is not intended, of course, to apply to debts incurred for substantial and permanent improvements. Here, another rule should be made to apply. A sinking fund should be provided, so that such indebtedness will be cancelled in a given term of years. The city of Pittsburgh, for example, is just now deeply interested in opening, grading and paving of new streets. It is developing a system of water works which will cost several millions of dollars. In several ways, it is preparing itself for expansion, and metropolitan dignities and honors. These various improvements give an immediately additional value to property and hasten forward the era of final prosperity. There is reason, therefore, why such improvements should be carried forward. Yet the rule we refer to will readily apply to these—which constitute, probably, an extreme case. Twenty year bonds, and an annual taxation of the property interested to meet the interest, and a pro rata amount of the bonds, fulfils the conditions required.

PARTY INTOLERANCE.

We occasionally meet, in our exchanges of both political faiths, expressions of bitterness toward those of the opposite party, that are curious and in one sense amusing. These expressions are usually the outgrowth either of spite and soreness at defeat, or of a disposition to gain influence or to be vindictive, as the case may be. A wide margin is usually allowed to partisan journals, during the heat of an exciting political canvass, as their enthusiasm is supposed to be more than normal; but when campaign bitterness is continued weeks and months after the exciting cause is gone, argues a failure to appreciate the fact that it is accepted as ridiculous. It might do to call the President a "loafer" when the fever of politics was high, or to charge that Hartranft was a thief, or to claim that the Republican party had fell designs on the pocket-books of honest, hard-working men; but such statements, kept up after the canvass, have a malicious smack, while popularly regarded as the incoherences of baffled rage.

When this spirit, however, is exercised by the winning party, it presents a more serious aspect. That offices of trust and emolument should be filled by the winning party from among its own adherents is entirely reasonable. But this can be usually done in a quiet, pleasant manner, without bombast or display. Hence it is, that the effort to maintain party adherence by cultivating a spirit of vindictiveness toward the opposing party, is entirely unnecessary as well as wrong in itself. The rabid advice, and strong partisanship we see, is, we often suspect, put forth by parties anxious to be regarded as leaders. There is no cheaper road to short-lived political prominence, open to a person superficially endowed with the qualities necessary to leadership, than to denounce any deflection from rigid party lines. There is a kind of timidity among active politicians, often, that prevents any remonstrance, and he who shouts the Shibboleth loudest, is for the time master of the situation.

But such things do not win in the long run. The Republican party was organized on the very idea of larger liberty than was possible under the harsh rule of the slave drivers of the old Democratic party. The cohesion of party, and the application of stringent measures at critical periods is one thing, while wholesale proscription is another and entirely different thing. President Grant may be said to embody the predominant sentiment of Republicanism, as it exists to-day, in his general policy. It is that of tolerance,—the treatment of political opponents with kindness, and the conferment on them of any benefits they are fairly entitled to receive. It is right in itself, and is commended by the highest considerations of honor and manliness. More than this, it is sure to gain strength to those who exercise it. Intolerance begets intolerance,—while kindness and fairness make friends. Grant's attendance at Greeley's funeral won over many political opponents to a spirit of gentleness and friendliness does vastly more to commend the principles of Republicanism than any amount of logical combativeness.

THE GRADE OF THE WARD SCHOOLS.

An effort is making, we are informed, to degrade the curriculum of the common schools of our city, by removing therefrom some of the higher branches in mathematics. The argument offered in favor of this change is specious and based on a plain fallacy. It is held that in order to increase the efficiency of the High School classes, all studies except those of a rudimentary character ought to begin with the scholar's entering that department of the school system. We wholly dissent from this view, and look upon it as a useless interference with the privileges of the great mass of the pupils who attend the schools. Not five in one hundred perhaps the proportion is even smaller than that) of the school children of the city are permitted to enter the portals of the High School, and shall all these, who are excluded therefrom, be debarred all knowledge except that of a primary character? We think the opposite theory is the correct one, viz.: instead of degrading the common or ward schools, they should be increased in efficiency and usefulness, because their benefits and privileges reach *all* who shall see fit to avail themselves of the instruction they afford. While the advantages of the High School reach but a comparatively small number, every child in the city is welcomed to the ward schools, and therefore should the largest possible opportunity for obtaining a sound English education be afforded by these.

The High School, if we understand its theory, was established to afford instruction in the higher branches of literature and the sciences to such pupils, who, through rigid examination, have given proof of talents of sufficient depth and force to receive and retain a higher education than can be given to all. The ward schools are not intended to teach the classics nor the more advanced studies, but to prepare the pupil, through a good English and arithmetical education, for active participation in the affairs of life, and for higher possibilities in the more advanced schools and colleges of the land. Therefore should the very best possible and fullest line of study—embracing a complete education in all the English branches, including a liberal share of mathematics, be adopted for the higher grades of the ward schools, and *competent teachers* should be engaged to impart the instruction in a satisfactory and comprehensible way. After all, we wonder if the thought just hinted at has not had much to with this proposed degradation of the curriculum of our ward schools? We are informed that many, or at least some, of the principals of these schools know very little of algebra, and are totally innocent of all knowledge of geometry, to say nothing of trigonometry or surveying. We do not much wonder at such persons endeavoring to do away with these perplexing branches. In fact, we commend their efforts, for, doubtless, feeling their inefficiency, they prefer to confine their endeavors within the proper compass of their early attainments. Indeed it is not impossible that many of the brighter boys and girls "to the manor born," may have exhibited a greater proficiency and a quicker ability to learn and master the intricacies of the algebraic and geometric problems than some of those who handle the birch and are credited *per paros* with being "skilled to rule."

How is this Messrs. Masters? Is it you who would degrade the common schools by casting the insinuating slur upon the youth who attend them, or is it the Boards of Directors, who, conscious of the imperfections of some of those gentlemen who are denominated "Principals," would fain give them only such labors as they are competent to fill? Our columns are open for the discussion, and we hope the advocates of this backward movement will write and tell the readers of the GAZETTE what its true import is, and wherein the school system of the State or of this city is to be benefited.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Feeding Cows and Cattle.

As a general thing, cattle that are fed for beef and cows kept for milk, are not fed high enough to obtain the greatest profit. It requires a great amount of food to sustain life, and an excess must be given if we obtain fat or a good amount of milk. When animals are fed but a little more than is necessary to keep them in a stationary condition, but little fat is laid on and but a moderate increase of milk is given. This is poor economy, as it would require but a little additional food to more than double the increase of fat and milk. If there is any profit in feeding cattle for market, or in the production of butter and cheese, it certainly will pay much better to feed heavily than by trying to economize by feeding sparingly. Beef cattle or milch cows may be fed all they can consume, and yet not lay on fat or give but a small quantity of milk. It is not the amount given, but the quality, that makes the increase and profit. Nothing is equal to grain to produce fat; therefore it is the cheapest food that we can use, for the flesh of an animal that has been fatted in a short space of time is preferable as food to that of a creature that has been a long time preparing for the shambles; and, of course, such beef will meet with a ready sale and command a good price. An animal fatted in the shortest space of time consumes less food to lay on one hundred pounds of flesh, by at least one-third, than it would if fed twice the length of time to attain the same weight. Milk may be produced abundantly by feeding cows turnips, beets, carrots, cabbages, apples, potatoes, etc. They are better than grain, I think, at least when fed during the winter. However, a generous mess given daily of wheat bran is excellent. Corn or corn meal is not generally believed to be a good milk producer, as its tendency is to make fat. Red clover hay and corn stalks are much better milk producers than timothy hay or most kinds of dry fodder. Regular milking and kind treatment cannot be disregarded without showing serious effects.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Warts on Cattle.

The veterinary editor of the *Western Farmer*, thus states the case in relation to warts on cattle, and their cure: There are three kinds of warts which trouble horses and neat cattle. One is upon the skin occupying a large surface in proportion to the size of the wart. To get rid of it, it must be excised—cut about half through the skin, then with a hot iron, at a dull red heat, well cauterize or burn the surface. The second kind is under the skin, and is incysted or inclosed in a sac, has not much organization or vitality, and is medicinally easy to dissect out. Cut through the tumor lengthwise, then carefully skin off, or out, the incysted lump or tumor; be careful to burn out the cyst or sac, otherwise it will be likely to form or grow again; sew up the cut, leaving an opening at the bottom, and the job is done; dress with common turpentine four or five times; inject with any kind of a syringe. The third kind is the most formidable kind of wart. It is of a vascular nature, soft, and upon the slightest touch it bleeds. In warm weather it is very offensive; in fact it is a fungus excrescence, of but little advantage to both the animal and the owner. This requires the practical surgeon and knife for its removal, for, whilst I have removed a great number without losing a single patient, yet I must confess that I have suffered much annoyance and perplexity by the somewhat serious consequences after performing this operation.

Milk Cooling.

The *Prairie Farmer* gives the following as the mode of cooling milk now practised by the Chicago milk dealers, they having discarded the use of ice: A can is filled with milk and is placed (with the cover off) in a stream of spring water till the temperature of the milk is very nearly the same as that of the water. The milk is not stirred while the cooling process is going on. Most farmers have a cooling vat of a capacity four times as large as the milk vessels that are placed in it. The cans are placed on slats near the bottom, and no arrangement is made whereby the cooler water from the spring flows in at the bottom, while the water warmed by the milk flows off at the top. The water should stand an inch over the body of the can. With good convenience, milk, in ordinary sized cans, may be cooled in about thirty minutes. Where farmers have no springs, they rely on water pumped from wells. When the milk has been cooled in this manner, the covers are put in place and the cans are covered by blankets if they are exposed to the sun. Nearly all the dairymen now unite in the opinion that milk is injured for any purpose by being cooled too suddenly, as by the use of ice or the employment of patent coolers. They also agree that warm milk should not be mixed with that which is cold, as is frequently done by pouring milk into a can that already contains milk cooled by the use of ice.

Which is the Most Profitable: Milk, Butter, or Cheese?

This question was asked us by a friend whom we met in the office. This is truly a hard question to answer; and one, too, which will never stay answered long at a time. It may be set down as a rule that under similar circumstances, no one will long be more profitable than the other two, for a change from one to the other may be readily made. The item which exercises the greatest influence over a choice of the three, is the distance from market. Milk can only be sold to an advantage within a certain distance from market; butter may be shipped further, and the distance from which cheese may be shipped seems unlimited. As an assistance in making a selection, we may remember that a pound of cheese is equivalent to nine and three-quarter pounds of milk, and one of butter to twenty-four pounds, and eight quarts of milk to seventeen pounds. Single trials may vary from these figures, but we give them with confidence as the result of repeated trials in different parts of the country.—*Journal of the Farm.*

Assafœtida and Its Use.

Assafœtida is a resinous gum, the produce of the plant *Ferula assafœtida*, a native of the mountains of Persia. It has alternate double-winged leaves, nearly two feet long. The gum is collected from the root of the plant, which is long, and sometimes as thick as a man's leg, and rises above the surface of the ground. It is a powerful medicine, and is used in whooping cough, flatulent colics, and other diseases of a like nature, and also as a vermifuge. In Oriental countries, it is used as a remedy for various diseases, and even as an external application for wounds. Notwithstanding its fearful odor—which even at ordinary temperatures, but especially when heated, will pervade everything about it, the Oriental nations esteem it as a condiment, or seasoning for food. Some of the Indian nations of Asia use it in almost all their dishes, and even rub their mouths with it as a stimulant to appetite. It is even used in minute quantities by scientific cooks, as a substitute for garlic, which it resembles, but in an intensified form. In our own country, it is a favorite with many farriers for horses out of condition, as a means of increasing the appetite; but its use is constantly diminishing, since other agents, less offensive, in a great degree, now take its place.—*Western Rural.*

Wen or Tumor on the Jaw.

Wm. Horne, V. S., in *Western Farmer*, in answer to an inquiry how to treat the tumor, says:—"Tumor upon the angle of the jaw is, in cattle, I am sorry to say, now becoming quite common. Its reduction may be accomplished as follows:—Open it to the very bottom to give exit to any matter or pus, or any other foreign substance which may be contained therein; leave a good opening at the bottom or lower portion of the tumor; inject with a glass syringe, dilute nitric acid, half rain water and one-half pure acid; do not inject more than twice, or three times at farthest, leaving two days between; then inject solution carbolic acid and tincture myrrh and aloes, alternate the one for the other. A second and safe way is to run a deep seton through the bottom of the tumor—there is not so much bleeding or trouble; dress with common turpentine and carbolic acid for say three dressings each—or four. Keep from rubbing parts, and if in stanchions take him out and simply tie him.

Cross Breeding of Hens.

In deciding whether we are to keep pure or cross breeds, we are to keep in view our particular aims. If the purpose is to obtain eggs, it is generally better to use the pure breeds, because the most eggs are produced by those species which do not set, and this trait is very apt to disappear in crossing; at least it is not regularly preserved. A sitting and a non-sitting breed, produce a cross that is more in almost every case; two non-sitting breeds produce a cross of which by far the greater part are sitters. If it is intended to raise fowls for the table, there is much advantage in making a cross, or at least no good reason for keeping the races pure. The first generation from a proper cross produces hardy chickens, of rapid growth and good constitution. Beyond one generation, however, it is not advisable to continue the cross.—*The Poultry World.*

Against Shoeing Horses.

An old farmer writes to the *Ohio Farmer:* About thirty years ago, I thought horses ought to be shod, and continued this practice several years, but by degrees I discovered I was mistaken. The facts began to leak out, one by one, to prove that it is not best to shoe horses in places that are free from stone or gravel. In the first place horses that are shod are liable to so many diseases of the feet; and next if they choose to use their heels, they have destruction behind them, and if they happen to tread on a fellow's foot, it causes some pain, especially if they are rough shod, and unless they are rough shod, shoes are of no advantage on slippery ground. A horse slips worse with smooth shoes than he does barefoot. And again, in a soft snow, horses with shoes ball up so that they can hardly get along, while a barefoot horse goes right along.

Harvesting With Headers.

The practice of harvesting wheat with headers has been strongly denounced by millers and others on the "Pacific Slope." The millers there especially complain that they often have flour returned as unmerchantable, for the reason that it makes clammy bread. We have never heard the same objection raised in the West, but the quantity headed in the grain-growing sections of the West is comparatively small, since the climate is not well adapted to this system of harvesting. According to the Portland *Bulletin*, every practical miller in Oregon has declared emphatically against them, and many have gone so far as to demand that a circular should be issued from the State Agricultural Department, warning the farmers against using headers for harvesting wheat.

Ages of Horses.

We have not found in our observation, a surer or better way to tell a horse's age than by the teeth, and these vary, so that the test is not infallible. The general indications of old age, independent of the teeth, are: Deepening of the hollows over the eyes, and about the muzzle; thinness and hanging down of the lips; sharpness of the withers, sinking of the back, lengthening of the quarters; disappearance of windgalls and tumors; sharpness of the bones, especially the jaws, and the articulations of the tail; and a general angularity. We do not believe that the age of a horse can be accurately told by the wrinkles about the eyes, any more than it can be done in the human subject. These are simply indications of age, and, of course, must vary as they do in man.—*Western Rural.*

Bones for the Orchard.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: About ten years ago, while setting out some apple trees, I gathered two bushels of bones and put them under two trees; they are now twice as large as any other in the orchard, of the same variety. Three years ago, the mice girdled one which was two inches in diameter, from the ground upward, six inches; this I did not see until in the Spring. I cut four cions and shaved them off on one side and put them under the bark, above and below the girdle, in the same manner as for budding, and banked it up above the cions. The tree did not grow much that year, but it now looks well and healthy; three out of the four cions grew and nearly cover the gnawed space. JAMES S. WOOD.

Curious and Useful Crew.

J. Snyder, of Virginia, owns a crow which serves as a substitute for dogs, cats and all other domestic sentinels. He destroys every frog about the well, allows a mouse no chance for his life, drives away hawks from the poultry, and bids fair to act as the best squirrel dog in the country. He readily spies the squirrel, either upon the fence or on the trees, and, as a natural antipathy to the squirrel tribe, his shrill, keen note is readily detected by his owner, accompanied by rapid darts up and down, and the owner is thus led to the game. The most remarkable thing about the crow is, that he invariably keeps five or six days' rations ahead of time well concealed.

Small Onions for Seed.

Very small onions, say about a half-inch in diameter, are extensively used by our market gardeners, instead of seed for raising an early crop, which is usually pulled and sold in market as "green onions." These "sets" are produced by sowing seed very thickly on very poor soil, and as soon as the bulbs are of the requisite size they are pulled up and dried and laid away for planting the next season. Now, if your small onions are of the size we have named, they will probably answer for sets; but if much larger they will be very likely to produce seed-stems, instead of larger bulbs. —*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Sheep on the Farm.

Prof. Voelcker says in the *Mark Lane Express*, that by far the largest proportion of the fertilizing substances contained in the turnip crop, probably about seven-eighths, is returned to the land if the crop is consumed by the sheep on the field, and only about one-eighth of the materials useful as manure is carried away by the sheep in the form of bone, and the nitrogenous matters which enter into the composition of the animal organism.

Grain for Animals.

Half a pound of grain per day to each 100 lbs. live-weight will not hurt either horses, cows or sheep, but on the contrary, will do them a great deal of good, and pay far better than feeding hay or straw alone. Fattening animals may have one pound of grain per day for each 100 lbs. live-weight. This is the average, but it is well to give a little less at first, and increase gradually as the animals get used to it. In very cold weather they may have a little more.

Examine the Apples.

Apples should be examined, and those commencing to decay removed from the shelves or barrels, and placed by themselves, for immediate use. It should not be forgotten that a decaying apple that touches another apple will soon rot it; but more than this, the presence of decaying fruit in a cellar has a tendency to induce decay even in fruit that is not in direct contact with it. Remove all affected fruit from the cellar as soon as possible.

Clear the Paths of Snow.

Men inclined to procrastinate wait until the storm is over, for fear that if they sweep off the snow it will blow in again! They like to walk about in the snow. By and by, some days or weeks after the storm is over, they will spend hours in doing what a little promptness would have enabled them to do in minutes. Clear off the snow at once, while it is still falling if need be. It will save labor in the end, and you can get about with ease and comfort.

Make the House Comfortable.

See that the windows are tight and the doors fit close, and that the cold air does not rush in between the floor and the baseboard. If you do not know how to remedy these matters, ask a carpenter. Make all the rooms comfortable, and occupy them. It is a foolish thing to spend a good deal of money in building a fine house and then live only in the kitchen.

Bones for Hogs.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural* writes: When I fatten Spring pigs I get bones, burn them, and feed. It saves them from breaking down before butchering time, which they often do when fed high.

When my hogs become uneasy and root and gnaw their pens, I give them embers of charcoal in their swill, after which they will lie down quietly.

Practical Recipes.

Chocolate Blancmange.—Grate a quarter of a pound of sweet chocolate in one quart of milk; add a quarter of a pound a gelatine and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar. Mix all in a farina kettle or a pitcher, and stand it in a kettle of cold water over the fire. Stir occasionally until the water boils, and then stir continuously while boiling for fifteen minutes. Dip a mould into iced water, pour in the blancmange, and stand aside to cool. When cool, turn out of the mould, and serve with sugar and cream.

Boiled Haddock.—Scrape clean and empty the fish, and fasten the tail firmly in the mouth. Tie it in a well-floured cloth, and lay it in a fish kettle or ordinary sauce-pan. Cover it with cold water, and let it heat slowly. When it simmers, push the kettle back to prevent boiling, and simmer gently for twenty minutes; or, if the fish is very large, half an hour. Serve with melted butter, parsley and slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Butter Cakes.—To half a pound of butter add the same quantity of brown sugar, three eggs, the rind of two lemons, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon and a tablespoonful of ginger. Work into it as much flour as will make it a paste, cut it into shapes, and serve over the top some powdered almonds and candied orange-peel. Bake in a slow oven.

Eve's Pudding.—Grate three-quarters of a pound of bread; mix it with the same quantity of finely shred suet, the same of apples and the same of currants. Mix with these four eggs beaten to a froth. Put it into a shape and boil three hours. Serve with pudding-sauce, in which is a little lemon-juice.

Children's Loaf Cake.—Five cups of dough, two of sugar, one of butter, ground caraway seed and two eggs. Line pans with buttered paper, and bake as soon as light. Use homemade yeast.

Orange Pie.—A few good, tender, juicy oranges, skinned, cut up and placed under a crust, as one would do with apples, make a really good pie.—*The Day.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

LAND POOR.

BY ROBERT ROLLINS.

I've had another offer, wife—a forty acres more
Of high and dry rich prairie land, as level as a floor;
I thought I'd wait and see you first, as Lawyer Whiting said,
To tell how things will turn out best a woman is ahead.

And when this lot is paid for, and we have got the deed,
I'll say that I am satisfied—its all the land we need;
And next we'll see about the yard, and fix the house up some,
And manage in the course of time to have a better home.

WIFE.

There is no use of talking, Charles—you buy that forty more,
And we'll go scrimping all our lives, and always be *land poor.*
For thirty years we've tugged and saved, denying half our needs,
While all we have to show for it is tax *receipts and deeds.*

I'd *sell* the land, if it were mine, and have a better home,
With broad, light rooms to front the street, and take life as it come.
If we could live as other live, and have what others do,
We'd live a greatdea pleasanter, and have a plenty too.

While others have amusements and luxury and books,
Just think how stingy we have lived, and how this old place looks!
That other farm you bought of Wells, that took so many years
Of clearing up and fencing in, has cost me many tears.

Yes, Charles, indeed, I've thought of it a hundred times or more,
And wondered if it really *paid* to always be *land poor!*
If we had built a cosy house and made a happy home,
Our children once so dear to us had never learned to roam.

I grieve to think of wasted weeks, and years and months and days,
While for it all we never yet have had one word of praise.
Men call us rich, but we are poor—would we not freely give
The land with all its fixtures, *for a better way to live?*

Don't think I'm blaming you, dear Charles,—you're not a whit to blame,
I've pitied you these many years, to see you tired and lame!
Its just the way we started out, our plans too far ahead;
We've worn the cream of life away, *to leave too much when dead.*

'Tis putting off enjoyment long after we enjoy
And after all too much of wealth seems useless as a toy,
Although we've learned, alas, too late! what all must learn at last,
Our brightest earthly happiness is buried in the past.

That life is short and full of care, the end is always nigh,
We seldom half begin to live before we're doomed to die.
Were I to start my life again, I'd mark each separate day,
And never let a single one pass unenjoyed away.

If there were things to envy, I'd have them now and then,
And learn a home that was a home, and not a cage or pen.
I'd sell some land if it were mine, and flit up well the rest,
I've always thought and think so yet—*small farms yield wortheel more best!*

YEODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica; or pains in the hip and groins; Arthrodynia, or pains in the joints. In all these complaints it is incomparable, and can be safely used with confidence and success.

Cramps, Strains and Sprains, Weakness in the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

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DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

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Lung examinations daily.

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Safely Fuse constantly on hand.
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Ladies' Balmoral and Felt Skirts.
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Ladies' New Shawls,
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Neckties, Collars, Bows, Scarfs, &c., &c.
Honey Comb Quilts,
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Fine Shirting Flannel,
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New Prints.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslin.
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Table Linens, Table Damasks, &c., &c.
At very low prices, at
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Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy
Country Blankets,
Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.
Also, a job lot of
WHITE QUILTS,
Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.
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Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, about half the original cost.
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Five cases fine 4 4 soft finished
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

The snow storm to-day interfered to a great extent with business. In financial matters there was a reign of quiet such as has not been seen since the setting in of the cold season. The officers of most of the moneyed institutions, owing to this fact, had quite a rest from their labors. But few applications for loans were made, and where the payer was unobjectionable, were in most instances granted. The softening tendency is still going on, and the general expressed opinion is that there will be no more inconvenience experienced in the way of accommodation by good, prompt men from now on until the latter part of the year, and not then if anything like proper Congressional legislation is secured in granting a full and adequate increase to the volume of the circulating medium. The pliancy which the money market now exhibits creates a hope that in the spring trade is going to be more prosperous than the governing circumstances at the opening of the winter afforded any reason to expect. There also seems to be a confidence growing up that the business men are becoming, as the country grows in population and stability, more careful, prompt and reliable, and the basis upon which they place themselves and their calculations are firm, sure and unyielding; and though they may bend and quiver at the raging of the storm, they possess a sufficiency of elasticity to, in most instances, regain their proper equilibrium. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was nothing done to-day of any importance in securities or real estate.

The Boston *Post* of Wednesday, speaking of the money market, says: Strictly prime business paper is in demand at 7@8 per cent. per annum discount; good to fair 8½@9; "out of town" notes 10.

The Quincy Mining Company has declared a dividend of five dollars ($5) per share, payable Feb. 24.

The total product of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company for the year ending December 31, 1872, was 9,719 tons, 1,067 pounds. The yield for the month of last December was 707 tons, 1,390 pounds.—*Mining Gazette.*

The product of the Quincy Mining Company for the last month in the year—December—amounted in round numbers to 124 tons, 1,298 pounds. The total yield of the concern for the year ending December 31, 1872, was 1,402 tons, 954 pounds.—*Mining Gazette.*

The Chicago *Tribune* says the usury clause in the National Bank act prohibits any National Bank from taking or charging a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State in which the bank is located, and prescribes, as a penalty, that the knowingly taking of a greater rate of interest than is allowed by the laws of the State shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note or bill carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid. A person paying usurous interest to a National Bank may recover back in any action of debt twice the amount of interest paid.

It has been held that this penalty prescribed by the National Bank act superseded the penalties prescribed by State laws, and made National Banks subject, in many instances, to heavier penalties than those prescribed by the State. At any rate, the State laws in nearly all instances conflict with the National law, and leave the whole matter of penalty a question for much litigation, and the Banking and Currency Committee of the House have wisely concluded to report a bill to repeal the usury clause of the National Bank act. It is to be hoped the bill will pass, and that it will open the way for the abolition of all usury laws.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	113½
U. S. Sixes—1881	115¾
" —coupons	117¼
5-20s—1862	114½
5-20—1864	115
" 1865	116¼
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868—coupons	115¾
10-40s	113½
10-40s—coupons	113½
Currency 6's	114¼
New 5 per cents	113¼

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	100
Erie	63½
Iron Mountain	90¾
R. H. & E.	30
C. C. & I. C.	39¾
Canton	100
St. Paul	53¾
Do. preferred	70¾
Michigan Southern	95¾
Do Central	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93
Rock Island	114
North Western, Common	83
Do. preferred	90½
Pacific Mail	72¾
Atlantic Mail	48
Western Union Telegraph	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	49½
Union Pacific	96
Toledo & Wabash	50
Fort Wayne	92¾
Adams Express	98¾
American Express	69
United States Express	77¾
Harlem	sold. 120¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

APPLES—Dealers all agree in reporting a very dull market, and a general disposition to realize although prices are maintained, ranging from $2 to $3 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted with sales at 50 to 55c per gallon for fair to good, and 58 to 60 for choice.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—The market is quiet, and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice; prime to choice roll is in fair demand with sales at 28 @28c, but medium continues very dull. Common will sell, but at very low prices, say 8 to 10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and almost out of season, but as stocks are light prices are maintained; $5.00@5 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals have been increasing recently, but notwithstanding stocks are accumulating, prices are unchanged ranging from 4c to 6c per lb, according to quality.

CARBON OIL—In consideration of the sympathy with crude, and prices are still tending upward; we now quote standard brands 1? by the car load, and it is said to be hard to buy even at that; usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—The market is steady, with rather more inquiry, and good stock is held firmly at full prices; 16½@17c. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 16@17c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 4@5c; Black-berries, 10@12. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½c per lb.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very small, and we advance our quotations to 30@35c; however, as might be expected a very small supply will satisfy the demand at present prices, as there are scarcely any buyers coming in, quotably lower, ranging, on track, from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality.

FEATHERS—$2.75 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MILL FEED—Bran is quoted at $1.15@1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.25@1.30, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.35.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

OILCAKE—Is dull and firmer but unchanged: 70c to the trade, and 72@73 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—There is a brisk demand and with the market almost bare, prices are full and higher; we now quote a $5.50 per bbl, as to quality.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.00@1.25.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; small sales, in store, at 85 to 88c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar - cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Pure Leaf Lard, 9c; Mess Pork, $14.50. Ham Sausage, 10c. Leaf Lard: in tres, 8½c; half bbls, 9¼c; pails, 9¾. Feet in bbls, $4.75 to $5; in kegs, $2.40. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@4¼c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed at 8¾ in first hands and 8¾ in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.50.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@ 94c.

WHITE LEAD—Continues very quiet, but this is always the case at this season of the year; prices remain unchanged; 10 keg lots, 10c. small quantities, 12c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

CATTLE.

The market has been moderately active during the past 24 hours, but at a decline of from 25 to 50c per cwt., as compared with the corresponding time last week; holders discovered yesterday that they would either have to make this reduction or ship on further east, as buyers, particularly the heavy eastern shippers, on whom we are mainly dependant, were firmly resolved, if they did not get their cattle lower than last week, that they would buy none at all, and selling generally as a class, made the reduction in preference to running the risk of shipping and in this they acted wisely, as an outsider has but little to say, as most of the cattle are sold here, as this or New York, in a hard market, and latterly there have been more hard than good markets. Following can be regarded as fair quotations for the different grades: prime 1,400@1,500 steers, 6¼@6½c; prime, 1,200@1,300, 6@6¼c; good, 1,000@1,100, 5½@5¾c; fair, 800@900, 5@5¼c; average quality has been very common—so far as we know, there has not been a single drove of what could be called first-class stock on sale this week, hence there would have been no difficulty in selling this grade at quotations.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep continues fair, and the quality is unusually good; however, with a steady demand the market is firm, and prices are fully maintained; prime to extra, 80 to 90 lb. fleeced wool, 6¼@7c; 85 to 90 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 75 to 80 lbs, 5½@6c. Open wool, prime to extra, 125 to 150 lbs, 7½@8; 100 to 110 lbs, 6¾@7c; 90 to 95 lbs, 5¾@6c.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock is unchanged, with a supply just about sufficient to meet the demand; prime to extra Philadelphia hogs, 4.90@5.05; prime to extra yorkers, 4.85@4.45. If droves had arrived this week, which on Monday stock trains may be delayed in consequence, and with diminished receipts, prices, will doubtless, go higher; we feel sure this is only surmise, and we give it for what it is worth.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, January 23, 1873.

The crude market continues firm and considerably excited, particularly at the points of purchase, and, as compared with yesterday, prices have still further advanced: quoted at $2.25 per bbl. free on cars at Parker, equal to a shade over 6c per gallon delivered here. It was said that some prominent operators at Parker are manipulating the market; at limited rates they will buy, when really they want to sell, or buying one thousand and perhaps selling ten thousand; we do not know if the rumors in this respect are correct; but it is certain that many of our most observant and oldest operators claim that there is nothing nothing in the position of the market, either present or prospective, to justify the advance within the past forty-eight hours, and they anticipate that as soon as those who are buying to tank got what they want, that there will be a reaction. As already intimated, however, the market is very stiff for the present, and, judging from present indications, a still further advance is probable. Refined is also firmer in sympathy with crude and prices are higher; on Wednesday there were sales at 17; to-day it was held at from 17¼ to 17½.

Oil barrels in limited supply but unchanged; city make, $1.05; country; $1.00.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Citizens Oil Co. 468 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

C. C. Beggs 55 bbls. to W. R. Parsons, New York.

L. Irwin & Co. 50 bbls to Stevenson Bros., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co. 50 bbls. to Dale & Hart, York, Pa.

Total	623

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Hutchinson'O W, acct O. J. Grier	939
Foltz O W, acct. Rebecca Foltz	470
Vesta O W, acct W. Stewart	80
Citizens O W, acct. Tack Bro's	456
Fairview O W, acct. J. J. Grier	705
Fairview O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	460
American O W, acct. H. S. Duncan	1088
Radiant O W acct. N. W. Stevenson	605
Cochran & Co, acct. O. J. Grier	223
Brilliant O W acct. Lockhart F & Co	457
Fairview O W, acct. H. S. Duncan	619
Newcomer & Co. acct. Stevenson	535
Total	7483

Iron Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—There is more doing. Sales of No. 1 at $45 to $47; No. 2 at $43@44 and forge at $38 to $40. Scotch pig $46@48. Nails maintained at $6 per keg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The market for Scotch Pig is very quiet. The inquiry from consumers exceeds to meet their immediate wants, and not much business is now looked for until near the opening of navigation. We note sales of 200 tons Eglinton, to close out a consignment, at $20.50, ex ship, and about 300 do Garsherrie on private terms. Gartsherrie is held at about our quotations. American continues firm, with an upward tendency, sales having been made to-day at $40 for No. 1, and $38 for No. 2, now generally held for higher figures. We note sales of 250 tons Allentown at $45; 300 do No. 1 and 200 do No. 2 Union at $43@44. New English Rails are quiet, and though generally firmly held at about $70@74, gold, still, in the absence of sales, these prices are somewhat nominal. Old without business of moment, and may be quoted at $36@38 currency, and $30 gold. New American may be quoted about $50 at the mills in Pennsylvania; contracts for about 6,000 tons have been made by a western mill, on terms not made public. Scrap is without activity, several small lots have changed hands at about $50 from yard, and $45 from dock; 400 tons No. 1 Wrought sold from dock at $45 for No. 1, and a small lot of Cast at $37, cash. Refined Bar from store, is steady and firm at previous quotations, with a moderate demand. Burden's H. B. & S. and the Pittsburgh mills, having advanced their mill price 1-10 of a cent.

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The demand is limited, but prices are well maintained. Small sales are reported, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68@70c; X at 66@ 68c; unwashed, fine, 56@58c; fine coarse, 54@ 55c; blood, 60@62c; common, 60c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, X to XX, 56@60c; medium, 56@58c; coarse, 54@55c; common, 60c; choice tub washed 70@75c; fair to inferior, 65@66c; fine unwashed, 46@48c; medium unwashed, 48@50c; coarse unwashed, 45@46c; 52@53c; combing unwashed 58@60; washed combing, 78@80c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled, 56@60c; Philadelphia merino pulled, 52@ 55c; western super pulled, 53@55c; western merino pulled, 50@56c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The Shipping List says: The market has displayed less activity the past two or three days than the week previous, but it is always a notable fact that but little business is transacted in the early part of the week; prices, however, are very firm. There continues a fair inquiry, but nothing compared to what was anticipated, caused, no doubt, by the continued tight money market. Manufacturers, too, complain of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the goods market, and maintain that it is difficult to get a new dollar back for an old one. The trade in Boston and Philadelphia is fairly active, and firm prices rule. The sales here comprise 7,000 lb secured Montevideo at $1.06@1.10; 25,000 lbs Tull California, 31 to 34c; 4,000 lbs Black do. 24 to 25c; 3,000 lbs tub-washed, 72@75c; 100 bales burry Fall California, 22½ to 25; 20,000 lbs. do, 21 to 23; 25 bales Cape, 3,000 lbs. washed Foreign, 10 bags super Pulled, and 20 do. Combing, on private terms.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co.'s	10	Wm. Clark & Co.'s	2
Isabella Furnace's	23	Lucy Furnace's	5
Wilson G & Co.'s	2	Anderson & Wo's	1
Nimick & Co.'s	2		
			45

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Caughey & Hp.	35	Graff B & Co.'s	8
Lewis B & Co.'s	1	Nimick & Co.'s	11
Brown & Co.'s	1	J. Reamer.'s	4
Reese G & Co.'s	1	Paul & Co.'s	7
Paul Jones & Co.'s	4	Carnagie K & Co.'s	7
Total			91

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Caughey & H. m.	1	J. Reamer.'s	3
John Moorhead.'s	1		
Total			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons.'s	2	Lewis O & P.'s	2

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, January 23, 1873.

The feature of Wall street to-day was continued activity, and a further general advance in stocks. Money was moderately active at 6@ 7 per cent. Sterling was stronger on a reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England; 109¾@109¾ for sixty days. Gold weak in the morning and strong in the afternoon; opened at 113¾, fell to 113¼, advanced to 113¾, closing at 113¾@113¾. Carrying rates 1@6 per cent. Clearings $63,000,000. Treasury disbursements $217,000. Governments strong. State bonds nominal. Stocks active and higher. The chief movement was in New York Central, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio & Mississippi and Erie. Central rose from 105¾ to 106¾, closing at 106; Pacific from 73 to 75¼, closing at 74¾; Lake Shore from 94 to 95¼, closing at 95¼; Rock Island from 113 to 114¾, closing at 114; Erie from 63 to 64¾, closing at 63¾; Ohios from 47¾ to 49¼, closing at 49¼. Northwestern common and preferred advanced 2 per cent. on small business. Western Union fell from 85 to 84¾, but closed at 84¾. St. Joseph common rose 1¾, but lost 1 per cent. of the advance. Union Pacific was weak, selling from 96¾ down to 93¾, closing at 96. In other shares the fluctuations were not important, except Atlantic Mail, which was depressed to 6, but rallied to 8¾, and Hartford & Erie, which advanced ¾ per cent. The whole market closed active and strong.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81, 117¾; 5-20s '62, 114¾; do '64, 115; do '65, 116½; do '67, 114½; do '68, 115½; '68, 115½; 10-40s, 113¾; currency sixes, 114¾, new 5s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 93; Tennessee old, 79½; Jersey, 103½; Virginia new, 56; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 15.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100; Western Union Telegraph, 84¾; Quicksilver, 43¼; Adams Express, 98¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 83¾; American Merchants Union Express Company, 69¾; United States Express Company, 76¾; Pacific Mail, 74¾; New York Central, 106; Erie, 63¾; do preferred, 76; Harlem, 120¾; do preferred, 125; North Central, 108; ex Dividend; Northwestern, 83; do preferred, 90; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 53¾; do preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 73¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 92; Ohio & Mississippi, 49¼; do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 49¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 39¾; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 96; Central Pacific, 100; Union, 85¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cattle: 85 cars; making 7,560 since Saturday, against 5,300 the same time last week; quality poor and trade inactive, but prices ¼c higher; all selling; no Texans offered, but 3 cars poor Missouri's cwt sold at 10¼c, 56 lbs per cwt; ¾ cars Illinois 7 cwt 11¼c; 9 cars Missouri 7 cwt 11@11¾, and some Illinois 1,500 at 11¾c, 58 lbs per cwt. Sheep: to-day 4,300; completing 18,850 thus far, against 16,250 the same time last week; trade rather slow; unchanged rates, some 80 lbs clipping at 6c, 2 cars, 96 lbs, 7¾c; 2 cars, 111 lbs, Michigan, 6c; 1 car, 85 lbs, 6¼c; 1 car, 116 lbs, Kentucky, 7¾c. Hogs: receipts 54 cars, making 35,200 since Saturday, against 32,000 the same time last week; live firmly held, 5@5¼c for city dressed, 5¾@6c for heavy, for 200 lbs; 6½c for pigs, western dressed; 5¼c for heavy; 6¾c for 200 lbs, and 6c for pigs.

BUFFALO, January 23.—Cattle: receipts today, including 12 cars to arrive, 1,813, making the total for the week thus far 5,763, or 339 cars, against 5,000 the same time last week; market active at yesterday's prices; attendance very large, with a better feeling prevailing; about 1,000 disposed of; sales 67 Ohio steers, 1,293 lbs, $6; 277 Texas steers, 964 to 1,141 lbs, $4@4.50; 11 Illinois steers, 1,178 to 1,420 lbs, $5.40@ 6.70. 50 Michigan steers, 1,241 lbs, $4.70@5; 12 Indiana steers, 1,025 lbs, $4.12½; 89 Missouri steers, 1,048 lbs, $5.30; 18 Illinois cows, 1,070 lbs, $3.70. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 7,000, making the total for the week thus far 14,600, against 12,000 the same time last week; market active; ¾c off from last week's closing prices; sales 1,065 Michigan sheep, 79 to 92 lbs, $4.85@6.55; 52 Canada sheep and lambs, 87 lbs, $7.

Foreign.

LONDON, January 23.—Consols: for money, 92¾@92¾. American securities: 5-20s of '62, 93¾; do '67, 92¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5's 89¾; Erie Railway 50¾. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £432,000. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¾ per cent. lower than the bank rate. Refined petroleum 21¾.

PARIS, January 23.—Rentes 54 francs 5 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 23.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 9¾d; Orleans 10¼@10¼d; sales 12,000 bales, of American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during November and December at 9¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 2d@12s 3d. Flour 29s 6d@30s. Corn 28s. Cheese 56s. Beef 92s 6d. Lard 38s 6d. Cumberland middles 34s; short rib middles 36s 6d. Petroleum spirits 13@13¼d; refined 21@21¾. Turpentine 48s.

ANTWERP, January 23.—Refined petroleum 46½ francs.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 23.—Cotton higher, middling 20½c; sales of futures, 14,100 bales; fair, 800@900 bales; average quality has been very common—so far as we know, there has not been a single drove of what could be called first-class stock on sale this week, hence there would have been no difficulty in selling this grade at quotations.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep continues fair, and the quality is unusually good; however, with a steady demand the market is firm, and prices are fully maintained; prime to extra, 80 to 90 lb. fleeced wool, 6¼@7c; 85 to 90 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 75 to 80 lbs, 5½@6c. Open wool, prime to extra, 125 to 150 lbs, 7½@8; 100 to 110 lbs, 6¾@7c; 90 to 95 lbs, 5¾@6c.

HOGS.

The market for this class of stock is unchanged, with a supply just about sufficient to meet the demand; prime to extra Philadelphia hogs, 4.90@5.05; prime to extra yorkers, 4.85@4.45. If droves had arrived this week, which on Monday stock trains may be delayed in consequence, and with diminished receipts, prices, will doubtless, go higher; we feel sure this is only surmise, and we give it for what it is worth.

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CATTLE.

The market has been moderately active during the past 24 hours, but at a decline of from 25 to 50c per cwt., as compared with the corresponding time last week; holders discovered yesterday that they would either have to make this reduction or ship on further east, as buyers, particularly the heavy eastern shippers, on whom we are mainly dependant, were firmly resolved, if they did not get their cattle lower than last week, that they would buy none at all, and selling generally as a class, made the reduction in preference to running the risk of shipping and in this they acted wisely; as an outsider has but little to say, as most of the cattle are sold here, as this or New York, in a hard market, and latterly there have been more hard than good markets. Following can be regarded as fair quotations for the different grades: prime 1,400@1,500 steers, 6¼@6½c; prime, 1,200@1,300, 6@6¼c; good, 1,000@1,100, 5½@5¾c; fair, 800@900, 5@5¼c; average quality has been very common—so far as we know, there has not been a single drove of what could be called first-class stock on sale this week, hence there would have been no difficulty in selling this grade at quotations.

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			45

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Total			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Sons.'s	2	Lewis O & P.'s	2

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTTED, as I have Two (2) Sets of Squeezers constantly on hand. Also, Scrap Iron for Faggotting and other purposes. Would earnestly solicit the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

Aiken, Wallace & Pollock,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

For the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and all kinds of Country Produce.

No. 185 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞Particular attention given to consignments.

"GUIDING STAR"

FLOUR.

Fresh arrivals of the celebrated "Guiding Star" brand of

White Wheat Flour,

In store and for sale by

Watt, Lang & Co.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET,

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement

PERRYSBURG WHITE LIME,

AND ANTHRACITE COAL,

347, 411 and 413 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT J. LAW. JOHN McDOWELL.

LAW & McDOWELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Flour, Grain, Feed and Produce,

No. 52 SOUTH FRONT STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignment of all kinds of Country Produce.

PETER KEIL..... JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

340 Liberty Street,

Patterson's Block, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE.

H. Riddle, Son & Co.,

Best brands of BUTTER and EGGS received daily. All kinds of Produce arriving daily at H. RIDDLE, SON & CO.'S, No. 183 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL..... SAMUEL MORRISON.

MORRISON & CALDWELL, WHOLESALE PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, BUTTER, EGGS, CIDER, APPLES, ONIONS, POTATOES, and all kinds of Canned Fruits, Jellies, &c. Country Produce generally. No. 203 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders for shipments and consignments solicited and promptly attended to. Liberal cash advances made on receipt of goods.

JAS. O'BRIEN

Produce Commission Merchant,

Receives and sells all kinds of Country Produce. All orders promptly filled at Lowest Market rates.

White Front, No. 215 Liberty Street, PITTSBURGH.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 13 MARKET STREET, Corner of Diamond alley.

JOHN SHIPTON..... A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

BRASS FOUNDERS.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works,

ALL KINDS OF

BRASS CASTINGS

MADE TO ORDER.

Prompt attention given to filling orders for finished Brass Goods and Antifriction Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON ST., South Side, PITTSBURGH, PA.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary last evening, with nine feet three or four inches in the channel; the indications are that there will be no more water for the present, unless the snow which fell yesterday should be taken off by rain, which is not improbable, as the wind, north-east, was in the right direction for it.

The Sam Brown and Hornet arrived with tows of coal from Cairo, and it is doubtful if they will both return forthwith with tows of coal. It was expected that the Alice Brown would leave Freedom, where she was laid up for several days on account of the ice, yesterday afternoon.

The river is now in excellent condition for running, and the Fort Wayne, Capt. Anton 11½ do preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 49¼; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Lake Shore, 95¾; Panama, 39¾; Illinois Central, 115; Union Pacific, 96; Central Pacific, 100; Union, 85¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97; Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

Live Stock.

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The Constitutional Convention.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATURE.

Biennial Session Recommended and Discussed.

ARTICLE ON ELECTION DAY PASSED THIRD READING.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1873.

The Constitutional Convention met at the usual hour.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Mr. Tuttell presented a resolution to the effect that the Committee on Education be instructed to prepare a section for the Constitution providing for compulsory education of all children in the commonwealth between the ages of five and fifteen years, and making it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the proper enforcement thereof by appropriate legislation.

CASES PENDING IN COURTS.

By Mr. McVeagh, from the Judiciary Committee—That a letter be addressed to the Prothonotary of each court in the State, requesting information of the number of cases pending.

Mr. Worrell moved to amend, that Clerks of Quarter Sessions certify the number of cases returned during each term for the last two years, and the disposition of such cases by the grand jurors. Not agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

ELECTION DAY PASSED THIRD READING.

The article reported from the Committee on Suffrage regulating the days of election passed third reading.

REPORT ON LEGISLATURE—IMPORTANT CHANGES RECOMMENDED.

The report of the Committee on Legislature was considered. Mr. MacVeagh said that the committee had avoided mere verbal alterations of the existing Constitution relating to the Legislature. The first great change made is the creation of biennial sessions. Once in two years seemed often enough for a civilized community to submit the body of its laws to the power authorized to change them. Again, a special legislation would be dispensed with, a session of three months every two years was sufficient to pass such general legislation as was necessary. The proposition was the Senators should be elected for four years, and the members of the House of Representatives two years, thus securing the perpetuation of a conservative element in the Senate. The pay of the members is provided for in the the proposed article, thus preventing the evil of the Legislature fixing their own compensation. The two Houses were made the sole judges of their new members, removing the power altogether from the review of the judiciary. The only remaining matter of importance is the manner of apportionment. The object was to prevent any political party having the power to disfranchise their political opponents. The number of members of the Legislature it was not believed should be limited. Increase of quantity of any article only reduced the price, and an increase of members would only divide responsibility and invite corruption. The fewer the number, the greater the responsibility, and the greater the care that the people would use in selecting men of character.

The first section considered is as follows, and is identical in language with the present Constitution:

"*First*—The legislative power of this Commonwealth shall be vested in a General Assembly, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Mr. Furman offered the following amendment: "And for local affairs exclusively in such local authorities as the Legislature shall by general laws provide."

Mr. Furman advocated this as the effectual prevention of special legislation. The speaker referred to the evils inflicted upon the city of Philadelphia by the Legislature interfering with the administration of its affairs. All Philadelphia would not visit Harrisburg, but car load after car load of men interested in passenger railways, or some other matters, could and do visit Harrisburg and secure legislation which the Councils of Philadelphia should only legislate.

Mr. John Price Wetherill agreed with the remarks of Mr. Furman, but the subject of special legislation on local affairs was in charge of another committee, who would no doubt make a report that would be satisfactory to the Convention. The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. J. W. F. Site moved to amend by inserting the word "Legislature" instead of "General Assembly." Not agreed to.

The first section was then adopted.

TERM OF OFFICE.

The second section was considered as follows:

"An election for members of the General Assembly shall be held on the first day fixed for the general election succeeding the adoption of this Constitution, and every two years thereafter. Their term of office shall begin on the first day of January succeeding their election. When vacancies occur in either House the Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies for the unexpired term in which such vacancy occurred."

Mr. John Price Wetherill said that the change in favor of the biennial sessions was an important one. The argument of the majority of States held their sessions annually the speaker said was not a mighty one—nineteen States holding annual sessions, and seventeen biennial. It was also argued that the States holding biennial sessions are purely agricultural ones, and that States like Pennsylvania and New York, having great manufacturing and mining interests, require annual sessions. But the States holding biennial sessions were not peculiarly agricultural, for Ohio produces, in 1870, 580,000,000 of manufacture, and in agricultural products only 100,000,000, and Illinois 210,000,000 of manufacture, and only 127,000,000 of agricultural products. The manufacturing interests of this great State cannot suffer by a session being held only once in two years. But there was danger in annual sessions, when special legislation for individuals or corporations. A general manufacturing law would seem all the assistance that the manufacturer needs, and if a good law of the kind is passed by the Legislature biennially it would matter little to the manufacturing industries of the State whether the Legislature shall meet in ten years or five years.

Adjourned until Thursday.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Mail Service to Australia—Bill Passed in the House to Remove the Tax on Alcohol for Scientific Purposes—Another Railroad Investigation in Prospect.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1873.

SENATE.

VACANCIES FILLED.

Mr. West was appointed to fill the vacancy on the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and Mr. Ames on the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS.

Mr. CONKLING presented petitions to repeal the bankrupt law.

Mr. CHANDLER presented petitions to repeal soldiers' land bill.

BILLS REPORTED ADVERSELY.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on bills of Mr. Cole, of California, to replace National bank notes with United States notes, and to authorize the part payment of customs dues in United States notes.

MINIMUM PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment a bill establishing two dollars and fifty cents as the minimum price of lands remaining to the United States within the limits of railroad land grants.

CONDENSING DEBATES.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Committee on Library was instructed to inquire into the propriety of having the debates of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress condensed by competent persons, and published by authority or with the aid of Congress.

MAIL SERVICE WITH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. NYE moved to assign an evening for the consideration of the bill to establish a line of steamships for mail service between the United States and Australia. It was agreed that after the Special Order has been disposed of Mr. Nye should be recognized by the Chair to make a motion to take up the Australia steamship subsidy bill.

ELECTION INVESTIGATION EXPENSES.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill, which was passed, appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of the investigation in regard to the elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up. All the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, none of them being of special importance.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

NO TAX ON ALCOHOL FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, from Committee on Ways and Means, a bill was passed relieving from taxation all alcohol used for scientific purposes.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION AHEAD.

Mr. STEVENSON offered a resolution reciting an allegation that members of the House had been interested with the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad, which had received a subsidy in lands, and had been managed by the Credit Mobilier, and directing the select committee first appointed to investigate the matter and report what members had been interested with the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad.

Mr. RANDALL wanted all subsidized railroads included.

Mr. STEVENSON said he would willingly do so, but he was afraid to load down the committee.

Mr. RANDALL thought differently, because it was pretty much the same class of birds that were in all of them.

Mr. Randall then moved to include the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. STEVENSON consented.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

The House then, in Committee of the Whole, took up the

CONSULAR DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

An amendment was agreed to reducing the salary of the Minister at Uruguay and Paraguay to seventy-five hundred dollars, and the bill was passed.

The Senate amendment to the

VIENNA EXPOSITION

bill was taken up. A motion to table the bill was rejected. The Senate amendments were amended by reducing the appropriation from three to two hundred thousand dollars, and the bill returned to the Senate.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. Without disposing of the bill, the House adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BROWNSVILLE.

Illness of Edward Toynbee, Esq.—Recovery of H. Bulger—Sabbath Schools—Common Schools—Religious Meeting—Local Option—Dissolution of Partnership, &c., &c.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BROWNSVILLE, January 22, 1873.

EDWARD TOYNBEE, ESQ.

Mr. Toynbee, a respected citizen of Bridgeport, has been very ill for some days with fever. At last accounts he was no better and fears were entertained that his recovery was doubtful.

H. BULGER, P. M.

Henry Bulger, Post Master here, has been unable to attend to the duties of the office for some time in consequence of an attack of congestion of the lungs. We are happy to state that he has so far recovered as to be on duty again. His son J. Wes. faithfully performed the duties attendant upon the office during his father's illness.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The Sabbath Schools connected with the various churches are in an unusual prosperous condition. This state of affairs is certainly very encouraging to the Christian worker.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The common schools are enjoying a term of almost uninterrupted success. The friends of education rejoice that the services of faithful and efficient teachers have been secured and that the work is progressing so satisfactorily.

RELIGIOUS MEETING.

Rev. H. J. Smith, of the M. E. Church, has been holding a series of meetings for about ten days. The church is becoming revived, and there is a prospect for the accomplishment of much good. Mr. Smith's instructions to those desiring to become Christians, are the most edifying character, and if prayerfully followed will lead to most glorious results.

LOCAL OPTION.

The friends of Local Option are beginning to tremble for the success of this desirable temperance scheme. Are not our legislators overstepping their bounds in the action it is proposed for them to take? Be careful, some of you may want a seat in the halls of Legislature another term. Don't let the consideration of a few dollars overbalance the desire of a peaceful order loving constituency.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The firm of A. A. Devore & Co., merchant tailors, has been dissolved by mutual consent. George Campbell, the retiring partner, intends putting up a new business building this coming spring.

R.

CLARKSON, O.

The "Gazette"—The Town of Clarkson—Hills and Coal in the Vicinity—Vines and New Lisbon Railroad.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CLARKSON, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, January 21, 1873.

THE "GAZETTE."

There are several readers of the GAZETTE in this part of the country, who commenced reading it in days of yore, and who would almost as soon lose an eye as to have its weekly visits discontinued. I have been taking it for several years, and consider it one of the indispensables for persons residing in this region, so near the city of Pittsburgh.

CLARKSON.

We are on a ridge lying between the TOWN of East Liverpool, on the C. & P. R. R., and Columbiana and New Waterford, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R. Our portion of the county is becoming noted for the fine fruits here produced, especially for its peaches and grapes, which find a ready market in the level country immediately north of us, which is so frosty that peaches, especially, seldom do well.

THE HILLS AND COAL.

The hills in this vicinity, particularly those along the Little Beaver Creek, which runs a mile south of our village, are underlaid with splendid beds of coal and other valuable minerals, which only need an outlet to make the owners independent. This is the region, the mineral wealth of which was prominently mentioned in the Geological Report of Professor Newberry a few years ago; and the great wonder is that it has thus far been overlooked by capitalists.

NILES AND NEW LISBON RAILROAD.

There is now a prospect of continuing the Niles and New Lisbon Railroad (which is now in operation between those two places) on down Beaver Creek to the Ohio River at Smith's Ferry, Pa. The distance from this point to the river is only about twenty miles, and, considering the advantages which would arise to the owners of that road by the extension, it will seem strange if it should be neglected much longer.

WM. M. C.

A Suggestion for the Mayor.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Permit me to suggest to Mayor Blackmore the propriety of issuing an order to his police to clean the pavements of snow, instead of sending burly policemen around to private residences to frighten small children in the absence of parents, by threatening to arrest them unless they shovel off the snow, no matter how wet or disagreeable the weather. An instance of this description occurred in an upper ward. If the police are thus acting under orders from the Mayor, I would suggest that he issue one or two more paper orders, or commence his arrests at once, but be manly enough to begin on some prominent thoroughfare, and with other than women and children. One might think, from the number of threatening notices in the papers from the Mayor that our citizens are continually liable to arrest, and are only saved therefrom through that magistrate's excessive clemency. Should we have a fall of snow, we are ordered to shovel the same off the pavements; the next morning the pavements are slippery, and we are fined a dollar and made liberally with ashes to save broken limbs; in the afternoon the sun has thawed the ice, and we are ordered to wash the ashes off—all under threats of arrest and fine. If there is authority to enforce these numerous orders, suppose he commence at once and at a point nearest Municipal Hall, moving toward the less traveled parts of the city, treating all alike, or else suspend his pronunciamentos—until the next fall of snow at least.

HOUSEHOLDER.

STATE NEWS.

THE Bedford *Gazette* states that twenty-five new buildings are to be erected in Bedford during the coming spring and summer.

ON the 9th inst., as Mrs. George McKinley, of Elizabeth, was returning from Round Hill Church, in company with her husband, she slipped on the ice and fell, fracturing both bones of her left leg.

THE loss of lumber in Clearfield county cannot fall below $50,000. We learn that the boom at Williamsport is yet safe, the ice and drift having gorged at Linden, where it may possibly remain away, thereby preventing heavy losses there.

A YOUNG man named George Miller, at Pleasant Gap, Chester county, jumped upon the tumbling shaft of a separator to try it. The machine proved sufficiently energetic to separate a limb from the young man's body, and he has since died from the accident.

THE Titusville *Courier* says: The carrying away of the bridge across the Allegheny at Tionesta makes it rather bad for the people on that place, but still worse for our friend Hunter, who is loser to the extent of $30,000. We are sorry for him and for the thriving county seat of Forrest county. There is no doubt, however, that the bridge will be entirely rebuilt during the coming season. The bridge which was carried away had only been completed a few weeks.

THE Uniontown *Standard* says the house of Mr. John Davis, of South Union, was destroyed by fire, last Sunday morning, between one and two o'clock, together with all his furniture with the exception of one bedstead. The fire originated from the flue in one of the chimneys of a room which was not occupied, and the flames gradually communicated to other parts of the building, and, in a short time, the whole structure was consumed by the devouring element. The loss is estimated at two thousand dollars, under sixty dollars in money.

THE down passenger train on the Oil Creek Road, due at Titusville Wednesday evening, ran over a man named Bryan Shannahan between Gray's Mills and Hydetown. The engineer saw the man endeavoring to rise from the track, but could not stop the train in time to save him. He was conveyed to John Keown's hotel, in Titusville, where he expired shortly after his arrival. Both legs were cut off above the knee, and the skull was badly fractured. The deceased lived near Watson Falls, was a laborer on the railroad and started for Corry in search of work on Tuesday morning. He is supposed to have been on his return home when the accident occurred.

THE Osceola *Rerville*, of the 15th, says: A two year old child of Stephen Kephart, who lives at the Moshannon Land and Lumber Co.'s bill mill, Clearfield county, during the temporary absence of its mother, Tuesday evening, 7th inst., took a cool oil lamp which it had gotten hold of in some way or other, to the fire, turned it upside down, when all the oil running from it ignited and set fire to its clothing. Its screams attracted the neighbors, but all too late to be of much service. All that remained of its clothing when first observed was a portion of the band of the dress, charred to a coal. Its little body was shrivelled to a crisp. It lingered until the next day, when death came to its relief.

ON Wednesday afternoon, an intoxicated freight train brakeman, named George Fauner, employed on the Valley Road, attempted to get on the forward platform of the rear car of the northward bound train, at Franklin, after the train had attained considerable headway. Missing his footing, he slipped under the platform, and despite the effort of a brakeman who caught hold of his collar and endeavored to save him, he fell with his legs across the track, and the trucks passed over and severed them at the knees. He was picked up and medical aid summoned, but efforts to save him were unavailing, death resulting in about two hours. His friends reside at Irwinsville, Delaware county, Pa.

THE Somerset *Herald* says a frightful accident happened to two workmen while engaged in putting the iron window hoods on Mr. Baer's large building, on the corner of the diamond, Somerset, on Friday of last week. While standing on the scaffold and engaged in fastening the hood on the corner window of the second story, the timbers broke and both men fell to the ground, a distance of from twenty to twenty-five feet. Morris Wren had both arms dislocated at the wrist, one bone in each arm fractured, his face and head badly bruised, causing considerable injury to the brain. David Reigle fell on his hip, badly bruised his sides, sprained his wrists, and struck his head on the ground, which for some time knocked him speechless. He was, however, not seriously injured, and is now considered out of danger. Wren is still in a precarious condition from an injury of the brain. Both men are from Dayton, Ohio.

HOME NEWS.

Western University.

Literary exercises of the Junior class this evening in University Hall, corner of Ross & Diamond streets, at 8 o'clock. Admission free. The friends of education are cordially invited, and a rare feast of ameteur literary ability is confidently promised.

International Exposition at Vienna, 1873.

Those who desire to send articles to the above named Exposition are respectfully informed that the undersigned procures permit-certificates, good until December 31st, 1873, and that he is able to give all requisite information. Applications should be made without delay. Special preparations for this year's travel to Europe, particularly to Vienna, have personally been made by MAX SHAMBERG,

163 Smithfield street.

Troy Hill Fire Engine.

The Committee on Fire Engines of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night to consider the petition of citizens of Troy Hill for a fire engine or hose apparatus in that locality. The result of their deliberations was the passage of a resolution which will be reported to Council, recommending that an engine house be built on Troy Hill, and a hose apparatus placed there as soon as possible. The Committee also recommended the extension of the Fire alarm to the District without delay.

Burglary.

A burglary was committed at the feed store of Voegtley & Kopp, corner of North and East Ohio streets, Allegheny, on Wednesday night. The thief or thieves effected an entrance by a rear window on North street, and, as a reward for exertions, succeeded in getting some ten dollars in coppers and loose change, and managed to escape without leaving any clue to lead to their detection. There have been recently three attempts to burglarize this store, in one of which the notorious thief Dietz, made confession as a participant in his catalogue of crimes.

Fire Last Night.

A fire was discovered about eight o'clock last night in a two-story frame house off Second avenue, next to Lloyd and Black's mill. An alarm struck from box 41, was responded to the engines Nos. 3 and 9 with hook and ladder company No. 1. The flames were soon extinguished, though the building was damaged by fire and water to about the amount of four hundred dollars. The house was owned by Messrs. Lloyd and Black, and was occupied by a family named Pigeon. The origin of the fire could not be learned.

A Brave Act.

William Collins, an employe of O'Neill's coal works at Elrod's on the Connellsville road, yesterday rescued a son of the proprietor named Harvey O'Neill, from drowning. The young man was standing on the bow of a flat boat on the Youghiogheny, when he was struck by a timber and knocked senseless into the water. Collins, who saw the accident from a barge further down, hastily jumped into the water and rescued him just as he was being drawn under the flat boat. He experienced a great deal of difficulty in getting him ashore. The young man deserves great credit for his coolness and bravery.

Resulted Fatally.

Mention was made in Wednesday's GAZETTE of the accident which happened to Mrs. Coyle, a widow lady, living with her son-in-law on Webster avenue. About one o'clock on Monday morning the lady, who is about seventy years of age, rose in her sleep and started to go down stairs, when she fell head first to the bottom—twelve or fifteen steps. Two of her ribs and her jaw were broken, and various internal injuries were sustained by the fall. The physician from the first considered her recovery hopeless, and yesterday her injuries resulted in her death.

Not "Another Victim of Analine."

The story that a child of Mr. John Agnew, of Allegheny, had lately died from the effects of eating analine-colored cake, which was published by an evening paper yesterday, proved entirely untrue. Last evening a reporter of this paper called upon Mr. Agnew, whose name was given as one of the attending physicians, and ascertained that the child had been sick some time before the holidays, and that it had never eaten any of the poisoned cakes. Death had resulted from effusion of the base of the brain, and so, of course, the physicians did not "give it as their opinion that it died from the effects of poison."

Burglars in Allegheny.

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, Officer David Jones discovered a man in a narrow alley in the rear of Mr. John Dawes' residence, on Anderson street, Allegheny, under very suspicious circumstances, which led the officer to believe him to be a burglar. He accordingly attempted to arrest him, but the thief succeeded in escaping, though the officer fired two shots at him, neither of which took effect. Yesterday morning it was discovered that burglars had entered the house of Mr. J. G. McLain, at No. 57 Anderson street, and but a few doors from the house of Mr. Dawes. About at hour a boarder at the house last named came in, which probably frightened the burglars from the house. The thieves carried off a clock, several loaves of bread and half a dozen knives and forks.

A Trio of Goodies.

James Kelley, George Hickey and William Brown were arrested yesterday afternoon by officer Fowler and brought to the lock-up, charged with disorderly conduct. On the way there they attempted to whip the officer and escape, but he received prompt assistance and they were landed in durance vile in safety. The Mayor at the evening hearing sent them up for ninety days to Claremont. They are from New York, and are three of the hardest looking cases that have been in the Station for some time. After they were sentenced and replaced in their cells they commenced to tear up the floor, and to make themselves generally. They were removed to another cell but behaved no better. Last evening the Mayor went to them in their cells and threatened to add three months to their sentence if they did not behave. They concluded to keep quiet.

Slippery Tracks.

The heavy snow which fell yesterday morning made the tracks so slippery as to render street car navigation on the down grade extremely uncertain. One of the cars on the Wylie avenue line became unmanageable a short distance below Fulton street yesterday morning, and proceeded down the grade with a reckless disregard to the brakes. In fact, the tighter the brakes were applied, the faster the car slipped, until the driver gave up all hope of being able to control the car, and unloosed the brakes entirely. By this time a velocity a little unusual for a street car had been acquired, and the horses found great exertion necessary to keep from being run over. The warning to clear the track seemed unnecessary, for every team and vehicle took occasion to get out of the way as suddenly as possible. At the corner of High and Wylie streets, a coal team was run into, causing considerable damage to the car, but very unfortunately no one one was injured.

The Eighth U. P. Church.

The friends of the Eighth United Presbyterian church will be pleased to learn that there is now a good prospect for the speedy completion of this edifice. The main room, second floor, has not yet been completed, and a heavy mortgage has for some time rested upon the building. The pastor, Rev. John S. Sands, has, we learn, been untiring in his exertions to procure aid to relieve the congregation. Lately he succeeded in getting funds to the amount of $7,500, and it was regulated that the congregation should share in a helping hand in the work. After the prayer meeting of Wednesday evening last Mr. Sands informed his flock of his success, and stated that the trustees had decided to ask subscriptions to stock to the amount of three hundred shares at ten dollars per share. An immediate response was given to nearly the whole amount, a result at once gratifying to the pastor and the friends of the congregation. The prospects for the payment of the debt and the completion of the edifice are now, as we have said, very flattering.

Resuming Operations.

The burglars seem to have returned to their favorite haunts—the East End, and on Wednesday morning, at an early hour, entered the residence of Mrs. Mary Childs, on Fifth avenue, near the Pennsylvania Female College. They entered the library room by prying open one of the window shutters, deliberately lit the gas and locked the doors leading into the hall. One of the ladies in the house hearing the noise arose, and, having ascertained that there were burglars in the house, started upstairs again, when she fell and made a noise that aroused one of the gentlemen. Having armed himself he proceeded down stairs to find the thieves had escaped through a window. In their haste to depart they had taken nothing with them, though, had they been left to themselves a short time longer, they would doubtless have made way with a large quantity of valuables. All the ornaments in the room were arranged on the piano, while the books in the case were piled up in the middle of the floor. The early visitors left no clue that would lead to their detection, and no arrests have been made.

A Week of Prayer for Sabbath Schools

The Synod of Pittsburgh having recommended that the first week of February, 1873, be observed as a week of prayer for Sabbath schools within their bounds, the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association recommend that this week of prayer be observed by the churches of all denominations throughout the county. The following is the list of subjects as recommended:

Sabbath morning, February 2d.—A sermon by the pastor upon the duties of parents and Christians to the school, from the text (unless another is preferred) Amos 6:1, "Woe unto them that are at ease in Zion."

Sabbath evening, February 2d.—Prayer for the school and church, that they may be recognized by Christians as one, and their usefulness thus greatly increased.

Monday, 3d—Prayer for the Superintendents and officers, that they may be consecrated, pious, prudent men, filled with wisdom from above for the discharge of their duties.

Tuesday, 4th—Prayer for teachers, that they may be consistent, earnest, prayerful Christians.

Wednesday, 5th—The scholars, that they may hear, repent, believe and obey.

Thursday, 6th—The parents of the scholars, that they may co-operate with the teachers in training the scholars for Jesus.

Friday, 7th—The former scholars who had left the school, and all who should be teachers and scholars but are neglecting their duty.

Saturday, 8th—Prayer for all who are outside of Bible school privileges in our own and foreign countries, and that Christ's Kingdom may soon come, and His will be done upon the earth.

Wanted—Housekeeper.

A middle aged Protestant woman as housekeeper—immediately. Reference required. Call on JOHN ROSS,

Municipal Hall.

BREVITIES.

....The streets are slippery.

....It was not pleasant yesterday.

....Clean your sidewalks and gutters.

....Once more snow covers our streets.

....The tide of travel westward is unusually great.

....Officer Bender, of Connellsville, lately found near the depot in that place, a Spanish coin dated 1660.

....The Council Committee on City Property met yesterday afternoon and elected Col. Wm. Phillips Chairman.

....The long-postponed non-explosive case will come before the Mayor for a hearing to-morrow afternoon.

....The Monongahela Wharf Committee, of city Councils, organized yesterday by electing D. W. C. Carroll, Esq. Chairman.

....A new engine for the Pennsylvania road attracted considerable attention on Liberty street, near the Union Depot, yesterday.

....The wife of Mr. Charles Streagle was at the Mayor's office making inquiries after her husband, who came to this city lately from Chicago.

....Mr. Charles Foster, long connected with the press of this city, will leave for St. Louis to-day, having accepted a position on the *Evening Dispatch* of that city.

....The Council Committee on Printing effected an organization last evening by electing G. Follansbee, Esq., Chairman. No other business of importance was transacted.

....A meeting of the members of the Bar will be held in the District Court Room Saturday morning, to take suitable action in reference to the death of a late member, Mr. H. P. Mueller.

....Yesterday morning Mr. H. P. Mueller, one of the leading German lawyers in Western Pennsylvania, and a member of the Allegheny County Bar, died at his residence from disease of the throat.

....The Allegheny Police Committee will hold a meeting Saturday evening for the purpose of electing a physician to the tombs. The candidates who have thus far appeared are Dr. John Kirker, W. W. Cole and M. Shillito.

....On Tuesday night thieves entered the church of Rev. W. J. Reid, on Seventh avenue, probably in search of the communion service. The key and minister's study were broken open, but the thieves left without obtaining any booty.

....The Duquesne Greys have made arrangements with the Great Western band to accompany them to Washington on the occasion of the inauguration. The contract includes a full band of twenty-six instruments and a drum corps of eighteen.

....The opening of the Art Exhibition at the School of Design for Women will take place next Monday evening at seven o'clock. The public are cordially invited, and opportunity will be afforded to view of the workings of this excellent Institution.

....Mayor Blackmore announces that the ordinance requiring the removal of snow from the sidewalks and gutters will be enforced rigidly, and that no exceptions whatever will be made, but that all who refuse to obey the law must expect to suffer the penalty.

....It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday that Mr. Frank Burns, son and heir of the late Bernard Burns, was drowned from a steamboat, somewhere near Cincinnati. We give the rumor for what it is worth, having no particulars of an authentic character.

....The wife of Mr. Charles Streagle was at the Mayor's office making inquiries after her husband, who came to this city lately from Chicago.

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....It was currently rumored on the streets yesterday that Mr. Frank Burns, son and heir of the late Bernard Burns, was drowned from a steamboat, somewhere near Cincinnati. We give the rumor for what it is worth, having no particulars of an authentic character.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Lewis Kim was charged with the larceny of eighty-six thousand pounds of old iron from the freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and acquitted of the charge. Kim was also acquitted on a second charge, of receiving stolen goods.

Constantine Krugle, on trial yesterday for the larceny by bailee of a pair of boots valued at four dollars, was found not guilty.

The Case of the Commonwealth vs. Michael O'Leary, charged with being the instigator of a riot which occurred in the Sixth ward, Allegheny, during the late political campaign, is on trial.

In the case of Elizabeth Wilson against Dr. J. H. Foster, of Elizabeth, Pa., the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The physician was charged with taking advantage of a professional visit to make an indecent assault upon the prosecutrix, but the evidence did not in any way sustain the charge. The accused produced a large number of the most reputable citizens of Elizabeth who testified in the strongest terms as to his good character.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John Rhenlen,	J. W. Snee,
Mather Paley,	W. C. Cook,
John Dischet (2)	Fred. Bauers,
Thomas Sweeney,	David Money,
Wm. Haley,	Joseph Bethlehem,
Albert C. Little,	Robert Owens,
Henry Wilkinson,	Henry Massillens, et al.
Charles Smith et al.	Thos. G. Smith,
Henry Gerinster,	Geo. Kelly,
Joseph Diepold et al.	Hugh McKinney et al.
Philip Daugherty,	Peter Kleman,
Annie Mullen,	Fred. Tenful,
Frank Wolf,	Pat. Brannon,
J. C. McCarthy et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

At the opening of this Court the case of Kay & Co. was taken up before Judge Collier, and a verdict for the plaintiff for one hundred and one dollars and one fourth cents rendered for plaintiff. This was an action brought to recover wages alleged to have been due plaintiff as a workman in the employ of defendants. The case and minutes of the testimony were given, but the thieves left without obtaining any booty.

....The Duquesne Greys have made arrangements with the Great Western band to accompany them to Washington on the occasion of the inauguration. The contract includes a full band of twenty-six instruments and a drum corps of eighteen.

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Trial List for To-day.

97. Anderson, Maxwell & Porter vs. Bismarck Oil Co.

116. Burke's vs. McGourt.

135. Connolly vs. Wray & Bro.

139. Waltour, adm'r, vs. Fass.

151. Gibson vs. Federal street & P. V. R. R. Company.

121. Lyon vs. Heirs of Herron.

111. Oliphant vs. Chotean et al.

177. City of Allegheny vs. McLeary.

BROUGHT BACK.

A Young Girl Restored From a Life of Shame—She is Taken Back to Her Home.

Two months ago Annie Savage was the pet and idol of a household. Her every want was gratified, and it was supposed she was happy in her position. She stood high as an apt scholar in the college which she was attending, and everything for her bespoke happiness and prosperity in the future; but the fiend in human form, out its thorn, could the tempter pass by so enticing a victim? No! The happiness of a household was to be blighted, the gray hairs of a father brought with sorrow to the grave by the shame of his daughter. Some three months ago there appeared in the little town of Benova, Clinton county, this State, a young man of prepossessing appearance, who was creating considerable excitement by his lavish display and generous ways. He won the affections of the young confiding heart with his descriptions of the independence he could give her. He was to take her to Philadelphia, where he brought her and to this city, where for several days they stopped at one of our first class hotels, registering themselves as man and wife. She wanted him to marry her, but he kept putting off the consummation of the event from day to day, always making some trifling excuse. At last he left her, with no resort except to take upon herself a life of shame. She went to the house of Madame Shuffle, a notorious character, where she took upon herself the career of a woman of the town.

Some time ago Lieutenant Gordon received a note requesting him to ferret out a young girl aged about seventeen years, blue eyes, light hair and fair complexion. A photograph was also sent him. He succeeded in finding the girl, and so wrote to her father, who came down to this city on Saturday morning he and Lieutenant Gordon repaired to the house and requested to see the girl. She came down into the parlor where her father was awaiting her. When she saw him she gazed a moment in surprise, fell in a dead faint upon the floor, in this condition she remained for some time. She was, however, restored to consciousness, and there in that place of shame she was forgiven and pardoned for her errors by her father. May she prove once more worthy of his love.

LOVE IN THE COUNTRY.

Romance and Reality—Marrying His Cook in a Court House—A Court Incident.

The little town of Clinton is somewhat excited over a romantic affair that transpired there a few days ago. It appears that a gay and dashing widower of Beaver county was in the want of a housekeeper. He went over to Findley township, where he procured a female whom he thought would will answer the purpose. She, besides being suitable in qualifications, was also young, pretty and good looking. He took her to his home and she was duly installed into her duties as housekeeper. One day she fancied she would like to see her friends. The widower, with the becoming gallantry of a cavalier, volunteered as escort, and also tendered his horse and buggy for the purpose. Of course the kind offer was accepted, and the pair started off for their visit. While they were on the road, the widower found that he wanted a wife. The intimacies first spoke sadly, so he at once concluded to pop the question. She nothing loth, acquiesced, and they at once concluded to have the gordion knot tied at Clinton, and be made man and wife. Now it so happened that they went to a minister, who refused to perform the ceremony unless the girl's parents gave their consent. Here was a dilemma sure. However, as love is not confined in bars, they at once concluded to start and get the consent of the old folks. Another difficulty here presented itself. The old lady was not at home, and without her consent she could not get married, as she was under age. The old gentleman, her father, finally, seeing a case of love, giving over the situation, gave them his blessing and the mother's consent. They went back to town, were married, and are now as happy as love can make them.

SUICIDE NEAR CLEARFIELD.

A Boy Fifteen Years of Age Commits Suicide by Hanging Himself.

From the Clearfield County *Times* we learn that a young lad by the name of William P. Kaiser, aged about fifteen years, committed suicide by hanging himself over the barn on Friday afternoon, January 17th, the particulars of which, as near as we can learn, are substantially as follows: It appears that young Kaiser was away from his home in Brookville, Jefferson county, Pa., and came to Clearfield a few months ago, making his home with Mr. Frederick Carden, who resides about two miles south of Clearfield. His father published a caution in the Clearfield papers last January, forbidding his boy, with the object of securing his return home. Mr. Carden noticed the caution in the papers, and spoke to the boy about it. He seemed very much depressed in spirits at the intelligence, and left the house soon after. As he did not return that afternoon, Mr. Carden became uneasy about him, as the ice was passing out of the river that day, and it was feared that he had been drowned. In the evening, as he went to the stable to attend to the stock, he was shocked to behold the dead body of the boy suspended by the neck to a beam. It seems he had been reading an account of the manner in which some poor unfortunate had committed suicide in a similar manner, and from appearances it would seem that he adopted the same course in every particular, for carrying out his rash purpose, as that laid down in the story he had been reading. That one so young should deliberately take his own life, is truly strange, and calls forth our warmest sympathies for his afflicted parents. The body was taken to Brookville for interment.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless numbers, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and light platform wagons manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their Bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

If the Brilliant Stones

Found in Arizona are not diamonds, they are a natural imitation, and cannot be told from the more costly kind. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

The Victor Sewing Machine Company

are desirous of forming a business connection with a responsible party or parties in Pittsburgh, to assume control of the